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# · STATE · BOARD · OF · HEALTH ·
OF
# FLORIDA

THIRTY — FIFTH

## · ANNUAL · REPORT ·

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934

JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
1935

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# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
# OF
# FLORIDA

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THIRTY-FIFTH

## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES
JACKSONVILLE
BRANCH LABORATORIES
TAMPA
PENSACOLA
MIAMI
TALLAHASSEE

---

JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
·1935·

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1934

## BOARD MEMBERS, DIRECTORS AND FIELD PERSONNEL

### Board Members

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. A. Baltzell, M.D., President<br>Marianna | Harry Dash Johnson,M.D.<br>Daytona Beach | R. L. Hughes, M.D.<br>Bartow |

### State Health Officer

Also Executive Officer and Secretary of Board
Henry Hanson, M.D.

### Bureaus at Jacksonville

Directors

| | |
|---|---|
| Laboratories | Paul Eaton,M.D.,D.P.H. |
| *Vital Statistics | Stewart G.Thompson,D.P.H |
| Communicable Diseases | F.A.Brink, M.D. |
| Engineering | Louva G.Lenert,B.S.,C.E. |
| Public Health Nursing | Ruth E.Mettinger, R.N. |
| Accounting | G. Wilson Baltzell |
| Librarian | Elizabeth Bohnenberger |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| *Registration Inspector | Anna C. Emmons |
| Chief Drug Inspector | M. H. Doss |
| Assistant Drug Inspector | Frank S. Castor |

### Laboratories

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacksonville | Pearl Griffith, B.E. |
| Miami | E. R. Powell |
| Pensacola | Johnette McCormick |
| Tallahassee | Estelle Bryan |
| Tampa | H.D. Venters, B.S. |

### Medical Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| DeFuniak Springs | C. W. McDonald, M.D. |
| Inverness | Leland H.Dame, M.D. |
| Jacksonville | Thos. E. Morgan, M.D. |
| Jacksonville | W.A. Claxton,M.D.* |
| Tallahassee | H. A. McClure, M.D. |
| Tampa | C.W. Pease, M.D. |

* And Tuberculosis Clinician

### District Sanitary Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| Milton | T. S. Kennedy, M.D. |
| Ocala | C. A. Holloway |
| Orlando | Russell Broughman |
| West Palm Beach | S. D. Macready |
| On"FERA"Duty | Fred A. Safay |

## BOARD MEMBERS, DIRECTORS AND FIELD PERSONNEL (cont.)

### Public Health Nursing

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacksonville | Joyce Ely, R.N. Asst.Director |
| Lake City | Johanna L.Sogaard, R.N. |
| Marianna | Lalla Mary Goggans, R.N. |
| Tampa | Julia O. Graves, R.N. |

### Malaria Research

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallahassee | Mark F. Boyd, M.D.,<br>(Rockefeller Foundation) |

### Malaria Control Studies

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacksonville | T.H.D. Griffitts, M.D.,<br>(U.S.Public Health Service) |

### Consultant in Entomology

| | |
|---|---|
| Orlando | W. V. King, Ph. D.<br>(U.S. Bureau Entomology) |

### Directors Full Time County Health Units

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallahassee | L. J. Graves, M. D. |
| Pensacola | W. A. McPhaul, M.D. |

### Multigraph Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacksonville | E. F. H. Ganten |

### Custodian

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacksonville | Frank M. Whiddon |

---

December 31, 1934

His Excellency, David Sholtz
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Sir:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the State Board of Health for the period of January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,
Florida State Board of Health
By N. A. Baltzell, M.D., President

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

Page

Personnel .... I
President's letter of transmittal .... III
Table of contents .... IV
State Health Officer's letter of transmittal .... 1
Bureau of Communicable Diseases, report .... 12
Communicable Disease investigations .... 13

Tables

#1 - Summary of activities during 1931,1932,1933,1934 .... 18
#2 - Number of pamphlets distributed, 1931-1934 .... 19
#3 - Number of cases of communicable diseases reported to the State Board of Health, 1931-1934 .... 20

County Health Units

Escambia County Health Unit, report .... 21
Leon County Health Unit, report .... 23
Bureau of Laboratories, report .... 27

Tables

#I - Examinations made in the laboratories during 1934 .... 30
#II - Total number of examinations made by months during 1934. 31
Central Laboratory, report .... 32
Tampa Laboratory, report .... 35
Pensacola Laboratory, report .... 37
Tallahassee Laboratory, report .... 39
Miami Laboratory, report .... 41

Tables

#3 - Biologics distributed during 1934 .... 44
Division of Public Health Nursing, report .... 45
Personnel .... 45
Staff education .... 47
Demonstrations .... 48
Parent education .... 49
May Day .... 49
Indian Nursing Service .... 49
Midwifery .... 49
Survey of Public Health Nurses .... 49

Tabulated report

District Supervisors of Nurses .... 51
Visiting Nursing .... 52
County Nurses .... 52
Hospital and Clinic Nurses .... 56
Literature and Supplies Sent Out .... 57

Page

Bureau of Engineering, report .... 58
Organization Chart .... 59
Water Supplies .... 61
American Water Works Association .... 64
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal .... 65
Florida Sanitary Pit Privy .... 66
School Sanitation .... 68
Swimming Pools and Bathing Places .... 70
Tourist Camp Sanitation .... 71
Mosquito Control .... 72
State Institutions .... 72
Other Institutions .... 73
Canneries .... 74
Oysters .... 74
Milk Sanitation .... 75
Rabies .... 76
Drainage Wells .... 76
"Dog Flies" .... 77
Key West Rehabilitation .... 78
Legion Convention in Miami .... 79
Disaster Relief .... 79
Emergency Health Projects .... 79
Publications .... 82
Library, report .... 84
Multigraph Department, report .... 85
Division of Drug Inspection, report .... 94
Division of Accounting, report .... 97
Division of Malaria Research, report .... 107
Division of Malaria Control Studies, report .... 110

Tables

#1 - Malaria Blood Index, schools 1934 .... 111
#2 - Malaria Blood Index, clinics, school and pre-school children, July 3-September 7, 1934 .... 114
#3 - Malaria Blood Index, clinics (including pre-school age).Thirteen counties in Florida July 3 - September 7, 1934 .... 118
Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, report .... 121
Contents, description .... 121
Original Records .... 122
Certified Copies .... 123
Field Work .... 123
Notices to New Mothers .... 124
Annual Registration-Healing Arts .... 124
In the Office .... 124
Allocation of Records .... 125
Current Releases .... 126
Health Notes .... 126
Registration Affairs .... 126

Page

Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, report (cont.)

Appendix, statistical tables ................................ 127
Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1929-1933 ........ V-0
Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ............ V-0
Infant Mortality-Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, Florida, 1929-1933 ............................................... V-1
Typhoid Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ...... V-1
Smallpox ............................................... V-2
Scarlet Fever Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 .. V-2
Whooping Cough Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 .. V-2
Diphtheria Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ..... V-3
Influenza Deaths (all forms) Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida 1931-1933 V-3
Rabies ............................................... V-3
Tuberculosis (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida 1931-1933 ............................................. V-4
Syphilis Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ...... V-4
Malaria Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ...... V-5
Cancer (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color,Florida 1931-1933 V-5
Pellagra Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ...... V-5
Heart Disease (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida 1931-1933 ............................................. V-6
Pneumonia (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ............................................. V-6
Diarrhea and Enteritis (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ................................... V-7
Nephritis (all forms) Deaths Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 ............................................. V-7
Maternal Mortality-Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State and Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, Florida, 1929-1933 ....... V-7
Maternal Mortality-Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color,Florida 1933 ............................................. V-8

Page

Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, report (cont.)

Automobile Accidents-Deaths from Automobile Accidents Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Color, Florida, 1931-1933 .................. V-8
Illegitimate Births and Stillbirths, by Color, Florida, 1929-1933 ........................................... V-8
Illegitimate Births and Stillbirths Recorded and Resident by Color, Florida,1933 ................................ V-8

Tables

1 - Estimated Population by Color, by Counties, Florida,1933 V-9
2 - Estimated Population by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. V-10
3 - Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933 ......................................... V-12
4 - Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933 ......................................... V-16
5 - Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933 ......................................... V-20
6 - Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933 ......................................... V-24
7 - Infant Mortality-Deaths of Infants under one year of age Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933 ......... V-28
8 - Infant Mortality-Deaths of Infants under one year of age Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933 .......... V-32
9 - Stillbirths and Illegitimate Births Recorded and Resident, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933 ........... V-36
10 - Stillbirths and Illegitimate Births Recorded and Resident, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933 ............. V-40
11 - Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Counties,Florida 1933. V-44
12 - Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Cities, Florida 1933.. V-48
13 - Marriages Performed, by Counties, Florida, 1933 ........ V-52
Marriages Performed, by Months, Florida, 1933 .......... V-53
14 - Divorces and Annulments Granted, by Counties, Florida 1933 ............................................. V-54
15 - Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Color by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 ............................ V-55
16 - Deaths from Diphtheria, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 ............................ V-56
17 - Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 ...................... V-57
18 - Deaths from Malaria, by Color, by Months and by Counties Florida, 1933 ..................................... V-58

Page
Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, report (cont.)
Tables
19 - Deaths from Pellagra, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 .......... V-59
20 - Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 .......... V-60
21 - Deaths from Automobile Accidents, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 .......... V-61
22 - Deaths from Cancer (all forms) by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933 .......... V-62
23 - Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-63
24 - Deaths from Diphtheria, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-64
25 - Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-65
26 - Deaths from Malaria, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-66
27 - Deaths from Pellagra, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida 1933 .......... V-67
28 - Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-68
29 - Deaths from Automobile Accidents, by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-69
30 - Deaths from Cancer (all forms) by Color, by Age, and by Sex, Florida, 1933 .......... V-70
31 - Deaths Recorded and Resident by Color and by Diseases, Florida, 1933 .......... V-71
32 - Combined Totals for Certain Causes of Death, Recorded and Resident, Florida, 1933 .......... V-89
Conclusion .......... V-93

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# ANNUAL REPORT
# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
# 1934

December 31, 1934

Dr. N. A. Baltzell, President
State Board of Health

Sir:

The work of the State Board of Health at the beginning of the year 1934 was confused by the necessity of adjusting the regular routine to suit the program of the C.W.A. and other emergency relief activities.

The first phase of the relief program affecting the Health Department was that concerned with nursing. At the meeting of the State Nurses Association in St. Petersburg in 1933 the Association received a communication from the Relief Director, Mr. Marcus C. Fagg, in which advice was sought to provide nursing care for relief clients. Out of this grew a nursing organization, under the supervision of the State Board of Health, such as the State had not dreamed of. This, however, will be discussed in the comments on the work of Public Health Nursing.

The second relief activity to engross our attention and for a while threaten to eclipse the public health program was the great rush in the C.W.A. mosquito control and a project for community sanitation. So much haste was urged in providing employment that we were unable to make preliminary surveys or plans to guide the supervisors and foremen in carrying out the work, and some work was started without approval from the State Board of Health; consequently some very serious mistakes were made creating worse conditions than those the project was to correct.

In each of the divisions and bureaus of the State Board of Health much has been accomplished during the year. It is to the credit of the bureau and division directors, as well as the personnel in general, that a continuous effective program has been maintained, even though we have worked on the smallest budget since 1923. When the Legislature of 1933 reduced the budget to $179,568.00 we were obliged to practice severe economies in every section of the service. Salaries were reduced to the point of a bare subsistence leaving no margin to provide for the emergencies which appear unavoidable in life.

Why people who work for the state should be expected to live on poorer salaries than those in other occupations has never had a logical explanation. A person working for an income lower than will provide a reasonably comfortable living will always worry about the future for himself and family, if he has one, a condition which impairs the efficiency of the worker. Near the close of this discussion there is a statement of per capita investment for health by cities, counties and states.

This volume contains the reports of the following bureaus and divisions:

1. Bureau of Communicable Diseases
2. Bureau of Laboratories
3. Division of Public Health Nursing
4. Bureau of Engineering
5. Library
6. Multigraph
7. Drug Inspection
8. Accounting
9. Malaria Research
10. Malaria Control
11. Entomology
12. Bureau of Vital Statistics

## BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The work of the Tuberculosis Clinician, Dr. W. A. Claxton, has been carried on as a division or branch of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases and rightly so. It is difficult to concede that tuberculosis should occupy a different place in a health department than any other communicable disease, of comparable incidence.

The greatest difficulty experienced by any Bureau of Communicable Diseases is in obtaining information on morbidity. Very few doctors report cases, in their practice, listed in the rules of the State Board of Health as reportable. Is this another example of expecting the doctor to do something for nothing? Is the information of sufficient value to the state to justify paying a small fee for the report? If communicable disease is not reported early, while still in the communicable stage, it will be futile to attempt effective control to limit its spread.

Fortunately the researches of recent years have brought out effective aids in the form of immunizing inoculations, and tests by which susceptibility can be determined, the most outstanding example of which is the toxoid for protection and the Schick test for determination of susceptibility to diphtheria. In Florida there has been for many years a consistent drop in the diphtheria deaths, total numbers as well as rates, up to the month of August when there was an increase of one over the previous year and for each of the following months there were more deaths than in the corresponding months of the year before. The greatest number of deaths has occurred in Duval, Manatee, Taylor and Jackson Counties. Complying with suggestions from the medical profession we have left some of the immunization to the general practitioner and have not held as many diphtheria immunizing clinics as we did previous to the year 1933. In 1931 the district health officers did 23,865 toxin antitoxin or toxoid inoculations, in 1932, 21,439 and in 1933 and '34, 10,311 and 10,349 respectively, less than half of what was done during the preceding years. It is rather significant that the answer to this should be a decided increase in diphtheria deaths.

The medical officers of the Board, have been handicapped by uncertainty as to tenure and by being shifted from one district to another making it difficult to map out and follow a definite program.

On the other hand typhoid has shown a gratifying decline: Malaria is again on the increase, showing about a 30% increase: Tuberculosis deaths were fewer in 1934, as indicated by the provisional figures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. One cannot enter into any detailed discussion of other than the 1933 statistics because the data will not be complete before late in the summer. One can only discuss trends. A deplorable trend is apparent in automobile accidents which show more fatalities in 1934.

### TWENTY LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FLORIDA, 1933

| CAUSES | DEATHS |
|---|---|
| Heart Disease (all forms) | 3,053 |
| Nephritis (all forms) | 1,824 |
| Cerebral Hemorrhage | 1,366 |
| Cancer (all forms) | 1,284 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 1,039 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 917 |
| Influenza (all forms) | 608 |
| Automobile Accidents | 495 |
| Syphilis | 450 |
| Malaria | 373 |
| Homicide by Firearms | 254 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 246 |
| Diarrhea and Enteritis | 230 |
| Appendicitis | 213 |
| Hemiplegia | 213 |
| Pellagra | 193 |
| Other Diseases of the Stomach | 190 |
| Traumatism by Fall | 183 |
| Arteriosclerosis | 154 |
| Accidental Drowning | 144 |

### TWENTY LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FLORIDA, 1924

| CAUSES | DEATHS |
|---|---|
| Heart Disease (all forms) | 2,111 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 1,054 |
| Nephritis (all forms) | 1,029 |
| Cerebral Hemorrhage | 1,024 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 894 |
| Cancer (all forms) | 700 |
| Diarrhea and Enteritis | 646 |
| Paralysis without specified cause | 356 |
| Homicide by Firearms | 268 |
| Other Diseases of the Stomach | 265 |
| Malaria | 249 |
| Automobile Accidents | 243 |
| Measles | 214 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Syphilis | 190 |
| Influenza (all forms) | 160 |
| Typhoid | 157 |
| Appendicitis | 149 |
| Accidental Drowning | 141 |
| Arteriosclerosis | 139 |
| Intestinal Obstruction | 116 |

Under the Bureau of Communicable Diseases one will find the reports of the County Health Units, of which there are only two operating under the supervision of the State Board of Health, and to some extent in conformity with the County Health Unit Law. Shortly before the close of the year we were informed that the U. S. Public Health Service was again in position to take up the development of rural health work and would send a representative to cooperate with the State Board of Health in County Health Unit development.

## LABORATORIES

If the increase in work as represented by the total number of specimens submitted is an index of confidence on the part of the users of the laboratory the State Board of Health should have no concern for its public health laboratories. Some of the increase was due to surveys conducted for the relief administration, some to laboratory work associated with persons in jobs concerned with food handling, canneries, etc., but a great deal, in fact most of it comes within the scope of preventive medicine.

The laboratory has continued its important work in connection with cases inoculated with malaria as a therapeutic measure in neurosyphilis. In 1933 the Director, Dr. Eaton, reported on the role of the reticulocyte in malaria. During this year he had the good fortune to find the first case of Piroplasma canis. For details the reader is respectfully referred to the second page of Dr. Eaton's report.

Excellent work has also been done in the branch laboratories. It is a fact that all are under-staffed and much important investigation cannot be carried on for lack of personnel. Mr. Venters in Tampa, Mrs. Powell in Miami, Miss McCormick in Pensacola and Miss Bryan in Tallahassee, all deserve commendation for the character and amount of work done.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

As far as the nurses on the pay roll of the State Board of Health are concerned they are, for the present, five in number and from the standpoint of training or efficiency, or general qualifications for the job, a very select group. It is clear to a person having experience with public health work that so small a number can only provide the personnel needed in the general direction of public health nursing and is not enough even for the supervision of a nursing program of the state. Actually Miss Mettinger and her staff are devoting their

time to direction of the E.R.A. nursing. In this we have been fortunate in having had clear thinking, and far-seeing Social Service Directors to deal with, as well as sound State Relief Administrators, who recognized the need for work of this kind under professional supervision. The program has been one of generalized nursing with emphasis on prevention of sickness. Our public health nursing, considering the lack of experience of most of the nurses in the beginning has made a very creditable showing. This is reflected in the lowering of the maternal mortality for the year 1934. The available provisional figures show a thirty percent reduction below the mortality for last year, however, we only have data complete for 1933 and at the close of that year there was a rise in the mortality rate to 11.1 per thousand live births. For details of the nursing program I respectfully refer you to the report of the Director of Public Health Nursing.

It is obvious that the State Board of Health should have a minimum of 15 nurses on the regular staff to enable the Board to furnish advice and supervision to coordinate all Public Health Nursing in the state. There are 177 white and 1040 Negro midwives in the state, of these the following are licensed:

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 77 |
| Negro | 593 |

consequently 550 are practicing without a license. It is rather important that we get legislation which effectively enables us to stop the unlicensed midwife.

For a number of years we have had Negro nurses in scattered communities, these made available by a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The greatest need for work of this kind is difficult to specify but one can point out the work in the Okeechobee region by Rosa L. Brown as outstanding. We owe the Julius Rosenwald Fund a debt of gratitude for the service. We ought to have several Negro Public Health Nurses on the regular staff.

## ENGINEERING

The Bureau of Engineering has functioned with creditable efficiency. In the field the Bureau was reduced to five district sanitary officers, a number inadequate to meet the problems of general sanitation under the present organization of the department. When the state becomes properly organized on a county health unit basis, fewer sanitation officers on the central staff will be able to cover the state as they will then serve more in an advisory capacity and the local details will be taken care of by the personnel of the unit.

Special effort was made during the year to provide privies for the schools. In a survey of 2,179 schools it was found that 279 schools had no toilet facilities at all, a condition which should be corrected. For further details see report of the Chief Engineer.

## MILK

The position of the State Board of Health with reference to the safeguarding of milk through sanitation of dairies continues unsatisfactory. The laws passed in 1929 and 1931 placing certain duties in the Department of Agriculture and indicating a dual responsibility is unfortunate and handicaps the State Board of Health in dairy sanitation. The law creating the Milk Control Board has possibilities for benefit to the diary industry if the dairymen stop misinterpreting the intent of the law. When they realize that the law is for the purpose of preventing some big firm from temporarily lowering the price until all competition has been killed and not for the fixing of maximum or profitable retail prices they can adjust the business and make a living out of it. When it is realized that the intent of the law is to establish a basic price rather than local maximum retail prices the dairy business will improve. The attitude now appears to be to grasp every opportunity to raise prices, taking away from the poor the ability to buy fresh fluid milk. Fortunately both the condensed and powdered milks contain healthful food ingredients. There has been a very marked increase in the sale of condensed and powdered milk during the year of 1934.

## DOG FLIES

Your attention is invited to the Chief Engineer's report on finding the breeding habits of a variety of Stomoxys which has been a serious nuisance along the Gulf Coast. An excellent piece of work was done by Dr. W. V. King and Mr. Lenert in working out the breeding habits of this pestiferous fly.

## DRAINAGE

Drainage is the procedure of choice in communities having a density of population which brings the per capita cost within reason. The excellent results obtained by drainage in the malaria control activities on the Panama Canal have been misinterpreted and wrongly applied within the continental United States. Persons without experience have started drainage projects in rural communities where in the first place the cost of the original ditch is out of proportion to the benefits derived and in the second place without provision for maintenance. A ditch which is not maintained soon becomes in itself a serious mosquito producing element. Those who speak of general drainage fail to realize that in order to bring maintenance within a reasonable cost it is necessary to line the bottoms of the ditch with concrete or cement, which gives opportunity for unobstructed flow and simplifies the matter of sweeping out obstructions which accidently get in. There is no argument against ditching within and adjacent to cities as far as a mile and a half outside of city limits. Such a procedure must be followed if it is hoped to avoid a high incidence of malaria.

## DENGUE

The state had a shock last summer in the announcement from the City Health Officer of Miami that dengue had been recognized in that city. The City Health Officer, Dr. MacDonell, however, is to be congratulated on promptly recognizing the disease and notifying the State Board of Health and the U. S. Public Health Service of the condition. The appearance of dengue was a very valuable lesson in that we probably would not have recognized the extent of Stegomyia breeding prevailing over the state without the incentive for investigation furnished by the knowledge of the existence of an epidemic of dengue. We undertook dengue control to prevent its spread to adjoining states. It seemed at the close of the year that we had been successful in this effort. The problem was discussed at the meeting of the Florida Public Health Association by Dr. MacDonell of Miami and Dr. Griffitts of the U. S. Public Health Service. We are not yet safe, as there is a possibility that we may still have a focus in the south, which may start a new epidemic with the onset of the warm weather in the spring.

## EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the nursing service, there was a cooperative project of the E.R.A. and the State Board of Health, of Community Sanitation headed up by Dr. Kennedy, of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, in the capacity of Assistant State Director, and Mr. Safay Assistant State Director in charge of the mosquito control activities. In the section of malaria and mosquito control good work was done in the fresh water and the salt marsh or pestiferous mosquito drainage, the latter being handled by a representative of the Bureau of Entomology.

## LIBRARY

Considering the limited funds available the Library has made most creditable progress during the year. I have been fortunate in arranging for exchanges which bring us material very useful both to the public health workers and to the medical profession at large. The Librarian's report, although brief, is full of important facts. I wish to reiterate the statement, that the library has contributed greatly to the efficiency of the State Board of Health.

## MULTIGRAPH

The statement submitted shows a surprising volume of work, also a very decided saving to the State Board of Health. Our printing bill would be many times what it is now if the work shown in the statement of Mr. Ganton had to be put out on contract. Mr. Ganton is to be complimented for the efficiency with which he handles his department.

## DRUG INSPECTION

The drug inspectors as usual have done good work. In addition to inspection of drug stores they have had numerous duties in seeking compliance with the State Uniform Narcotic Drug Act. The enforcement of this act was placed with the State Board of Health by an act of the Legislature of 1933. Mr. Doss and Mr. Castor, however, have done an excellent piece of work. One of the worst evils discovered in the state is marajuana peddling. It is surprising how widespread the evil is and how much the habitue will pay for a single cigarette. It is reported that they have paid as high as $1.00 for one cigarette. The seriousness of the evil is realized when one recalls the wholesale murder which occurred in Tampa by a young man crazed from smoking marajuana. The matter of drug addiction as a whole is an extremely serious one to which the State Board of Health can well lend its best efforts for control. The peddlers stop at nothing. They are known to go to the Junior and Senior High Schools for the purpose of creating addicts among school children.

## ACCOUNTING

The report of the auditor speaks for itself. Mr. Baltzell has continued his highly efficient service and has presented a statement which is self explanatory. Insofar as our financial situation in general is concerned we have been seriously handicapped by a limited budget, one about forty to fifty thousand less than the actual income from the millage established by the Legislature for the State Board of Health. We hope that the next Legislature will reimburse the State Board of Health for the money taken out of our millage to pay tax collectors and tax assessors.

## MALARIA RESEARCH

The Malaria Research Division, under Dr. Boyd's able direction, has continued to add valuable information to our knowledge on malaria. I refer you to his statement which consists largely of advice for future malaria control in this state. Dr. Boyd has been ably assisted by Dr. S. F. Kitchen, who has been in charge of the Station while Dr. Boyd has been away. The Rockefeller Foundation has established an Insectory at the Rockefeller Institute in New York where it is carrying on supplementary studies under different climatic conditions. Dr. Boyd's work has continued largely along the use of malaria inoculations of neurosyphilitics observing both the therapeutic results and the clinical course of the different varieties of malaria. In this connection we have had a number of cases inoculated from Jacksonville who have come back here for hospitalization and observation. These have been followed by Dr. Eaton who has taken daily blood smears and who has kept detailed records of the disease noting any new points of value.

## MALARIA CONTROL STUDIES

The Malaria Control Division, under the direction of Dr. T. H. D. Griffitts of the U. S. Public Health Service, has continued its study of incidence of malaria in the state. He is not yet ready to make any definite statement regarding the correlation of morbidity and mortality reports. Dr. Griffitts' report covers some 22,000 examinations in 23 counties. His tables furnish very interesting study for those who wish to follow this work. Dr. Griffitts also comments on procedures for malaria control. There is a fertile field for study and it is hoped that the budgets of the U. S. Public Health Service and the state will permit more extensive work. It is hoped that medical personnel will be assigned to Dr. Griffitts, sufficient to take advantage of the outstanding problems and opportunities, to work out an effective attack on malaria and give both the public health workers and the medical profession something which can be relied on as a guide. At the present time there is no agreement in the procedure for treatment of the sick, or in the methods for Anopheline control. It is often heard that there are cases resistant to quinine. At the present writing I have no recollection of such cases on the wards of either Ancon or Colon Hospitals during the two years of my service on the Canal Zone. In the question of ditching for malaria or Anopheles control there is need for a clear understanding of where drainage should be attempted and the type of physiographic conditions which should not be included in drainage projects. With adequate personnel Dr. Griffitts with his extensive experience, a great deal of which was acquired during his years of association with Dr. Henry R. Carter, the foremost malariologist of the U. S. Public Health Service, could and would work out for us a solution of some of the unsolved problems of malaria treatment and control. With the abundant material coming from Dr. Boyd's research, supplemented by entomological research by Dr. W. V. King and his co-workers, there is an opportunity in Florida which is not equalled in any other state. The work should have the most liberal encouragement from the state, and the State Board of Health staff should take advantage of the opportunity to fit itself in this line of work.

## COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

The most effective manner of realizing Malaria Control or any other improvement in the public health is to promote county health unit development under the supervision of the State Board of Health. For this purpose young physicians must be trained to serve as health officers. In fact all the personnel for the units should be carefully selected and given a training at some recognized school of hygiene and public health. No health officer should serve in his home county and the same applies to sanitation officers and nurses.

The Central Office staff should serve in a supervisory and advisory capacity to the county units. For sometime to come there will be many counties which for one reason or another will not have their full time unit. Such must be taken care of by the staff from the Central Office.

For various reasons only a few counties will avail themselves of the opportunity to get a health unit and there will be a large part of the state in which the State Board of Health will be obliged to continue looking after emergencies, and to do so effectively requires expert personnel, trained in public health schools supplemented by practical experience under qualified health officers. The counties taking advantage of the offer by the State and the U. S. Public Health Service will receive $5000.00 or more from the outside to help defray the cost of the unit.

## ENTOMOLOGY

The Division of Entomology, under Dr. W. V. King, has continued its high grade studies of the distribution of insects injurious to man. Dr. King has had his mosquito work interrupted by the appearance of the screw worm (Chrysomyia macellaria) which has presented a very serious problem for stock raisers in this state. It is also a pest which menaces the health of human beings when sleeping in the open, especially if he has a nasal discharge which has an odor attracting flies. There have been instances where these flies have deposited their eggs in the nostrils of people asleep and where subsequently doctors have removed as many as 150 of the maggots from the nasal passage of such persons. The danger is that the larvae may enter the antrum or sinus and cause the death of the person infected.

## VITAL STATISTICS

It seems proper in the discussion of the activities of the various arms of the health department that one should save the Bureau of Vital Statistics to the last, a branch of the service which has been designated the bookkeeping of life and death. Accurate records are necessary. The Health Officer of a state, who is the executive directing the work of all in the organization, makes constant use of vital statistics data. Inasmuch as complete morbidity cannot be obtained, one has to plan the control activities on the basis of deaths reported of preventable sickness. There are too many ramifications in the Bureau of Vital Statistics to attempt a full discussion in a report which, because of economic necessity, must be brief.

The tables on population and rates are full of important facts. These serve as a guide in a review of what has been accomplished as well as in planning the work for the ensuing year. Rather than attempt a further discussion I refer you to the narrative and tables of the Director of the Bureau. We have in Florida one of the outstanding Bureaus of Vital Statistics in the country. Health Officers should learn to make use of the material gathered in planning the control program.

## HEALTH OFFICER

Before closing I wish to report briefly on the affiliated activities of the office of the State Health Officer. Owing to the prominence of the office and technical knowledge and experience implied, there are many calls for participation in conferences of sociologic or welfare groups. There are many scientific societies whose work has important bearing on the public health. The most intimate is the relationship with the U. S. Public Health Service and among the National organizations one has to participate in the meetings of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, or the Public Health Section of the Medical Associations, the Southern Branch of the American Public Health Association, the National Malaria Committee and the American Society of Tropical Medicine. During the year I lectured to the Reserve Officers' Association on several occasions, also to classes in sociology at Gainesville.

On February 5th and 6th the National Research Council met in Washington for consideration of problems in Tropical Medicine. All leading universities having Departments of Tropical Medicine were invited to send representatives at the expense of the Leonard Wood Memorial Institute. I felt complimented to be included and proud that Florida was the only state represented by the State Health Officer. An Academy of Tropical Medicine was organized in which I had the honor of being included as a charter member. It was at this meeting I had the privilege of a conference with Dr. Richard P. Strong which led to his coming to Florida to address the Florida Public Health Association in December. His address dealt with various phases of tropical diseases, and more particularly with Onchocerca.

In closing I wish again to refer to the per capita cost of the State Board of Health to the people of the state. The estimated population is approximately 1,500,000. The Legislature of 1933 voted to re-establish the half mill tax as a continuing levy for the operation and maintenance of the State Board of Health but put a limitation of $179,600.00 the sum to be allowed as an annual expenditure. On a per capita basis the State Board of Health is costing each citizen, young or old, 11.9 cents per year. Some communities having their own health department spend additional amounts, e.g., Tampa, Miami, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Pensacola and a number of towns having part time health officers. In a public health program it is generally considered that adequate health protection is not available for less than 50 cents per capita and in many communities $1.00 is considered a proper outlay. In this state, most of which must be served by the State Board of Health, the per capita cost is low. We hope this will be adequately taken care of in the development of the County Health Unit Program.

The State Health Officer has served during the year as affiliate member of the Public Health Committee of the State Planning Board. At a recent meeting the Committee incorporated in its report a recommendation of a new building adequate in size and equipment to house the activities of the State Board of Health. Such building would greatly add to the efficiency of the State Board of Health.

Finally the State Health Officer wishes to express his appreciation for the cooperation from the staff, the President and Members of the State Board of Health and the Governor.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Henry Hanson, M.D.
State Health Officer.

## BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

### Personnel

F. A. Brink, M. D., Director
Myrtle McLendon, Secretary
W. A. Claxton, M. D., Tuberculosis Clinician

### District Medical Officers

Thos. E. Morgan, M. D. - District No. 1
Columbia, Baker, Nassau, Duval, Union, Bradford, Clay, St. Johns, Alachua, Gilchrist, Putnam, Levy, Marion, Flagler.

C. W. McDonald, M. D. - District No. 2
Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade.

C. W. Pease, M. D. - District No. 3
Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, DeSoto, Sarasota, Highlands, Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Collier, Monroe.

H. A. McClure, M. D. - District No. 4
Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon*, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Lafayette, Dixie, Suwannee.

E. R. Marshburn, M. D. - District No. 5
Escambia*, Santa Rosa, Okeechobee, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf.

L. H. Dame, M. D. (Special District) District No. 6
Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco.

*Served by County Health Unit.

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Dr. Morgan was on leave without pay from April 1st to July 27th. During a part of this time, beginning June 1st, Dr. W. H. Y. Smith performed the duties of the medical officer in District No. 1. From July 27th to September 15th when he resigned to accept a position with the Alabama Health Department, he did special work in mosquito and dengue control.

Dr. Pease was on leave without pay from August 11th to September 7th.

Dr. Marshburn's health became so poor in February that he was unable to work after the 18th and on March 24th he died.

Dr. McDonald was transferred to District No. 5 in March. Since this time Dr. Claxton has spent a portion of his time in District No. 2 looking after the communicable disease investigations and holding immunization clinics. The Director has also made several trips into this district for special investigations.

The tuberculosis program was continued by Dr. Claxton in cooperation with the Florida Tuberculosis & Health Association and assisted by the State Board of Health, FERA and local public health nurses.

The number of tuberculin tests was limited because of the lack of the means to follow up with X-ray examination. The Mantoux skin test is advised for school and other children who have been exposed. The reactors should have an X-ray of the chest, physical examination, medical supervision and suitable preventive care.

The consultation service rendered to a number of physicians and their patients was well received and helpful. In the diagnosis of doubtful cases and checking the progress of others lay its chief value. The interest of the profession and the public in early diagnosis, proper care and hospitalization and in prevention was stimulated. A number of physicians took advantage of the opportunity to improve their diagnostic technique. A number of patients from the north who had come to Florida on the advice of their physicians were seen and found to be making satisfactory progress.

During the year 61 clinics were held, 790 persons were given chest examinations and 137 were found with tuberculosis. About one-half of these were suitable for sanitarium treatment. Many were struggling along to keep their disease under control and could be helped or cured in a sanitarium. There were many patients with cough and sputum who had never had a laboratory test and whose tuberculosis could be thus diagnosed. The use of the laboratory is strongly advised for such whose condition for any reason cannot be determined by physical examination.

Assistance and encouragement was given county officials to provide hospital beds for patients. Volusia county extended its facilities and Escambia county, at the close of the year, was rebuilding on the old State Board of Health detention hospital property which had been leased. A twenty-bed hospital is being erected.

Construction of a State Hospital Unit, as authorized by the 1927 legislature, was promoted and some encouragement was seen in the appointment by the Governor of a State Sanitarium Board.

From August 22nd to September 26th, Dr. Claxton was busy in Key West assisting the FERA in planning for medical and dental care and in the equipment of a twelve-bed hospital.

From December 17th to the end of the year, Dr. Claxton was on sick leave.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

In the management of communicable disease cases the cooperation of the attending physicians has been good, as usual. There are many cases of infectious disease that cannot be seen by any health official. In most instances the precautionary measures are directed in a satisfactory manner by the family doctor, However, more than 900 communicable disease cases were investigated by the members of the staff. Usually the patients are seen with the attending physician or after he had been consulted.

In the discussion of specific diseases reference will be made to their incidence and to investigations of special interest.

TYPHOID: The number of cases reported was fewer even than in 1933 and the number of deaths provisionally reported was also much lower than for the previous year. Eight cases in scattered sections of the state were referable to a hotel and these were thought to be due to the use of raw oysters from unapproved and contaminated waters. Three other cases were reported as probably due to oysters from condemned beds.

At Madison and Eustis there were small outbreaks of typhoid in the colored sections evidently related to open privies, careless disposal of discharges, flies and crowded living conditions.

DIPHTHERIA: Although the number of children given alum precipitated toxoid by the District Medical Officers was slightly higher than in previous years, more than the usual number of these were under school age and many doses were given by practicing physicians assisted by FERA nurses, still the number of diphtheria cases and deaths was notably higher than in 1933. The cause of this increase is not easy to determine. Such an increase without evident reason is not uncommon. Among the probable causes may be mentioned delay in calling a doctor, increased exposure, delay in procuring and administering antitoxin. All these causes might result from poverty.

SMALLPOX: There was no case of smallpox in which the diagnosis was substantiated until just at the close of the year, a colored fugitive, returning to DeFuniak Springs from parts unknown, developed an attack that was confirmed by the District Medical Officer. As in previous years, a number of suspected cases were reported but they were finally diagnosed as chickenpox, syphilis or some skin disease.

DENGUE FEVER: Dengue was reported by Dr. G. N. MacDonell, City Health Officer of Miami, late in July. On the 28th, in company with Dr. T.H.D. Griffitts of the U. S. Public Health Service, an investigation was made by the Bureau Director. In company with Dr. MacDonell a number of patients were seen and abundant breeding of Aedes aegypti observed in the colored section. The energies of the Bureau were immediately directed toward control measures. Bulletins were sent to physicians, health officers and public health nurses describing the disease, urging prompt reporting of cases and describing the breeding habits and measures for the control of the dengue carrying mosquito, Aedes aegypti. Numerous inspections were made. In nearly every town visited larva, pupa and adults were collected, demonstrated and displayed. Conferences with officials and citizens were held, information and advice was furnished through the papers.

Numerous cases of dengue were reported in Ft. Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Orlando and Tampa. Scattered cases were reported from other sections, principally in South Florida. The epidemic reached its height in August and then subsided steadily.

DENGUE CASES REPORTED, 1934

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 199 | September | 459 | November | 51 |
| August | 899 | October | 390 | December | 7 |

In cities and towns where dengue cases were reported the control measures were very effective. The unusual cold snap in December seems to have completed the success of the campaign.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS: Only sixteen cases of infantile paralysis were reported. Five of these occurred at Green Cove Springs during the first half of June and in but one of these was there definite paralysis.

MEASLES: There was a widespread epidemic of measles which began in January, reached its peak in April and subsided by the end of June, though some cases were reported throughout the year. A total of 8,115 cases were reported. This is but a fraction of all that actually occurred.

MALARIA: The malaria control activities of this bureau consist largely of education which is brought about by the distribution of bulletins, talks in the schools by personal interview.

Cooperating in the malaria control studies many blood specimens were collected for laboratory examination to determine the prevalence of malaria in certain counties.

LEPROSY: The Director, with Dr. F. A. Johansen of the National Leprosarium, made a trip to investigate certain patients reported to have leprosy. Two of the patients were found to have skin diseases, not leprosy. Two cases were seen with the disease in an active stage but probably non-communicable and two other patients were taken to Carville by Dr. Johansen.

HOOKWORM: Hookworm treatments have been given by the District Medical Officers to quite a number of patients with the approval of local physicians. We adhere to the policy, however, that treatment is a function of the practicing physician.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY: During 1934 twenty-four cases of amoebic dysentery were reported. Seventeen of these occurred at the Florida State Hospital. Upon investigation it was found that seven were white female patients, four were white male patients, four were colored patients, two male and two female, and two were employees. The study was made with the cooperation of Mr. Lenert. The evidence indicated that the infection was spread by contact with "untidy patients". The crowded condition of the institution is believed to be a factor. No evidence was found suggesting contamination of food or the water supply.

In a number of counties the Home Demonstration Agents have been assisted in the annual health contest by the District Medical Officers. The Director examined the contestants at the State Contest in Tallahassee.

In the control of preventable diseases the cooperation of the FERA nurses has been very helpful in the following ways:

(1) Collection of hookworm specimens, arranging for treatment and promoting sanitation as a preventive measure. (2) Encouraging parents and guardians to take pre-school children to practicing physicians or clinics for alum precipitated toxoid treatment to prevent diphtheria, for smallpox vaccination and for typhoid immunization. (3) Teaching and demonstrating the technique of

communicable disease isolation. (4) Finding tuberculosis suspects and contacts and getting them to the clinics or local doctors for examination.

Supervision of the County Health Units by the Bureau Director has been continued. Reports from the two unit directors will follow.

Only one major bureau activity was curtailed during the year, viz, examination of school children. This is due in part to the increase of other work and in part to the activities of the FERA nurses who have made a great many "inspections" of school children.

All the staff members and county health officers attended the meeting of the Florida Medical Association and the Florida Public Health Association. All reported that they felt these meetings very helpful to them in their work.

Inspection of Child'Caring Institutions for certification to the Board of Public Welfare,was continued and twenty-four of these places were visited. The aim, as usual, has been to raise the standard of housing, diet, medical care and personal hygiene for the children. Many of these places have been improved following our suggestions. Others are so poorly financed and operated so badly that the approval of the State Board of Health has been withheld.

The motion picture educational service has been furnished only on special invitation to schools and C. C. C. Camps. This work was curtailed because of the limited resources for salary, travel expenses and much needed films. The ones how in use are worn and brittle.

The immunization work done by the District Medical Officers was equal in volume to that of previous years. The demand for vaccines to be used by local physicians was greater than usual and the budget item for the purchase of biologics was nearly all expended during the first half of the fiscal year.

For the free treatment of indigent syphilitics, 1,050 doses of neoarsphenamine were distributed to physicians.

Dried brewers yeast was furnished for the treatment of pellagra. 1,225 two-pound packages were purchased and sent out.

It is obviously impossible for the District Medical Officers to give adequate service in every county and community. The districts are entirely too large. The time that can be spent in any locality is so short and the visits so infrequent that the full benefits of the educational, communicable disease control and health promotion program cannot be realized. There is a dire need for funds to be used in placing in the field additional physicians with adequate training and good personality. A further reduction in the number of cases and deaths from preventable diseases can be definitely assured with additional health officers.

The development of full time local city and county health service, financed and directed in accordance with the health unit law enacted June 4, 1931, would afford excellent local health service and relieve the field medical officers from duty in areas so protected. They could then serve the remainder of their districts more adequately.

It is our constant aim to preserve a wholesome relationship between physicians and their clientele - to promote the interests of both by encouraging people to seek the family doctor for advice on all matters pertaining to health and the prevention as well as the cure of sickness.

Much can be learned regarding the nature and volume of work done by the staff by a study of the following tables.

## Table No. 1

### Summary of Activities during 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interviews & Conferences | 6397 | 7746 | 5279 | 5917 |
| Public Addresses | 691 | 821 | 698 | 914 |
| Newspaper Articles | 198 | 169 | 117 | 89 |
| Schools Visited | 2140 | 2809 | 1924 | 2291 |
| Clinics Attended | 1809 | 2698 | 1611 | 2390 |
| Persons Examined | 6703 | 10769 | 6198 | 3743 |
| C. D. Investigated | 1017 | 1136 | 589 | 908 |
| Cases Isolated or Excluded | 659 | 572 | 253 | 514 |
| Houses Placarded | 293 | 73 | 31 | 75 |
| Smallpox Vaccinations | 11276 | 17325 | 10804 | 16973 |
| Typhoid Inoculations | 55409 | 94160 | 62468 | 62282 |
| Schick Tests | 19889 | 21000 | 13792 | 21370 |
| T.A. and/or Toxoid | 23865 | 21439 | 10311 | 10349 |
| Throat Swabs | 4598 | 2605 | 417 | 1604 |
| Other Specimens | 2789 | 2948 | 550 | 487 |
| Tuberculin Tests | 2798 | 10769 | 4697 | 595 |
| Malaria Smears | 57 | 3146 | 683 | 8324 |
| Hookworm Treatments | 1144 | 2100 | 4329 | 1730 |

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## Table No. 2

### Number of pamphlets distributed by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases 1931-1932-1933-1934

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manpower | 758 | 248 | 737 | 334 |
| Outdoing the Ostrich | | | 399 | 124 |
| Sex Education in the Home | 210 | 287 | 747 | 313 |
| Keeping Fit | 390 | 393 | 523 | 381 |
| The Girl's Part | 388 | 389 | 100 | |
| Healthy Happy Womanhood | 283 | 381 | 720 | 1146 |
| Sex Education in the Schools | 234 | 305 | 416 | 287 |
| Wonderful Story of Life for Boys | | | 21 | 28 |
| Wonderful Story of Life for Girls | | | 21 | 28 |
| Syphilis Information | | 165 | 440 | 65 |
| Gonorrhea Information | | 165 | 80 | 65 |
| Social Hygiene Outline | | | 650 | 150 |
| | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 3850 | 1895 | 1120 | 2918 |
| Typhoid | 1879 | 341 | 25 | |
| Malaria | 4921 | 2440 | 10132 | 5383 |
| Hookworm | 11263 | 8675 | 13977 | 11058 |
| Pellagra | 389 | 455 | 800 | 312 |
| Whooping Cough | 285 | 120 | 51 | |
| Diphtheria | 3739 | 2585 | 2673 | 762 |
| Sore Eyes | 1149 | 250 | 106 | 212 |
| Smallpox | 2874 | 1730 | 639 | 317 |
| What To Do When | 4384 | 4235 | 1615 | 3377 |
| Influenza | 440 | 155 | 245 | 210 |
| Fly | | 500 | 337 | 384 |
| Rabies | | 50 | 10 | |
| Mosquito Control | | 100 | 677 | 712 |
| Privy | | | 186 | 417 |
| Communicable Disease Placards | | | 245 | 300 |

Table No. 3

Number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported to the State Board of Health during 1931-1932-1933-1934.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoid | 183 | 266 | 183 | 129 |
| Typhus | 31 | 42 | 54 | 35 |
| Malaria | 339 | 318 | 1011 | 1106 |
| Smallpox | 27 | 33 | 1 | 3 |
| Measles | 3779 | 217 | 1048 | 8115 |
| Scarlet Fever | 266 | 235 | 203 | 190 |
| Diphtheria | 501 | 735 | 452 | 491 |
| Influenza | 1543 | 335 | 1267 | 65 |
| Poliomyelitis | 17 | 8 | 7 | 16 |
| Encephalitis | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 511 | 591 | 661 | 603 |
| Syphilis | 3965 | 4063 | 4833 | 5198 |
| Gonorrhea | 714 | 713 | 616 | 702 |
| Pellagra | 64 | 60 | 73 | 151 |
| Undulant | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Tularemia | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

## COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

U. S. Public Health Service
Rockefeller Foundation
State Board of Health
Cooperating

### ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

W. A. McPhaul, M. D., Director

In presenting this, our annual report for 1934, it is gratifying to note that there was not a death from typhoid fever. Only seven cases were reported, three of these being doubtful diagnosis.

The control of typhoid fever in Escambia county resulted, we believe, from the elimination of "bootleg" oysters taken from polluted waters; the safeguarding of the milk supply; the elimination of the filthy, disease producing open surface privy. Many inoculations were given. The elimination of the "bootleg" oyster was brought about by the adoption and enforcement of a suitable ordinance prohibiting their removal from polluted waters or the peddling of oysters from any source whatsoever.

To protect the milk supply, the standard milk ordinance recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service was adopted and constant supervision was exercised to prevent any milk of unsafe quality being offered for sale. Whole hearted cooperation from most of the dairymen was secured.

Our hardest problem was to eliminate the surface toilet. This work has been very much hindered on account of the depression. They are not yet entirely eliminated but the campaign will continue until the last one has been destroyed. A suitable ordinance was enacted to help in this undertaking. We tried to impress the owners with the necessity of eliminating these privies. Our ordinance could compel the owners to comply with its provision but unless he knew why they should be eliminated, we felt that our work was only partially done. We tried to teach the reason why he was compelled to make them sanitary.

### Health Conferences

Prenatal conferences have been held weekly, many expectant mothers have been examined and kept under constant supervision until after the baby came. Numbers of babies were born healthy that would have been born dead but for the follow up work and medical care during the prenatal period.

A venereal clinic was conducted once a week for the examination and treatment of indigent venereal patients. Curative and prophylactic methods were used. Several prenatal cases were treated in this clinic.

The midwives of the county were brought together several times during the year and were given instructions at these meetings in the "art of midwifery", the care of the mother before, during and after confinement being duly stressed. The care of the new born infant was greatly emphasized, cleanliness being the watchword of instruction through these various conferences.

## A BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY OUR THREE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

The field of public health nursing is a varied one. For instance, 533 school visits were made and a total of 18,553 school children were examined as to cleanliness, skin infections, abnormal conditions of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, communicable diseases and any other noticeable defects. Of the children examined, 360 were excluded from school due to some infectious or contagious condition, and 1,199 follow up visits were made to homes for consultations with parents. The nurses aided in securing 11 pairs of glasses for children with defective vision, and 55 tonsil and adenoid operations were done. Many other corrections were made by families financially able to pay.

Eight children suffering with physical handicaps were examined by Dr. Fort in his clinic for crippled children in November. One child received treatment and hospitalization in Jacksonville under the direct care of Dr. Fort. The condition is very much improved due to the operation performed. X-ray pictures of three clients were secured.

Hookworm infection presents a real problem. 2,326 specimens were collected for examination and 1,117 treatments were given by the nurses under the supervision of a doctor.

The nurses assist the city doctor in the prenatal and venereal clinics - 226 prenatal visits were made in the homes.

A total of 991 visits were made to the homes of sick patients and surgical dressings were done on 97 cases. 265 visits were made to tubercular patients in order that they might receive proper nursing and medical care, and to instruct them in proper sanitary precautions that they might protect not only themselves but their families and the members of their communities.

Frequent talks were made to different Parent-Teacher Associations; quarantine signs were placed and removed; cultures of throats were taken at the request of attending physicians; immunizations against diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever were given and assisted with; demonstrations of the proper care of the sick and of the new born and mother were made; 42 patients who had no means of transportation were taken to a physician's office. One home hygiene class with an enrollment of 20 young girls was conducted over a period of six weeks. Assisted the Kiwanis Club in compiling a list of the under-privileged children in school who needed milk.

### FERA Nurses

I desire to call special attention to the nursing service rendered by our FERA nursing staff under the supervision of the Unit. They go into the most humble home and minister to the sick and afflicted in the very best manner possible. No family who needs the service of these nurses is neglected. During these visits in giving bedside care they teach prevention, home hygiene and home nursing.

The Escambia Tuberculosis Sanatorium now under construction is located about two miles northwest of the City of Pensacola. It will provide accommodations for about twenty-two patients, will be modern in every respect and will be operated in connection with the Escambia County Health Unit until suitable legislation is enacted providing for the operation. A full staff of trained tuberculosis nurses will operate this institution under the direction of a competent physician. This institution will be the means of reducing the incidence of tuberculosis in this county.

### CONCLUSION

It is difficult to evaluate accurately the benefits which accrue from the services of an organization of this sort. You can point with pride to the decline in the death rate from typhoid fever and other communicable diseases, or a lower death rate as a whole. But perhaps the greatest accomplishment is that of the awakening of a health consciousness among the people of the county. This was done through health education among the masses, actual demonstrations in the public schools, children were weighed and measured, nutritional classes organized. Contacts were made with parents of children who needed correction of defects; hookworm treatments were given, diseased tonsils were removed, glasses were fitted in selected cases, personal hygiene was strongly emphasized.

It is gratifying to know that in spite of difficulties and misunderstandings at the beginning, we now have the whole hearted support of the general public. They want and will demand adequate health protection.

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## LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

L. J. Graves, M. D., Director

Most of the immunization was done during February, March and April. Clinics were held at practically every school in the county, both white and colored. The adults were urged to come to these clinics for the typhoid inoculation and to bring the preschool children for the toxoid. We had fairly good response this year; 2,507 complete typhoid inoculations; 1,475 preventative treatments against diphtheria and 318 smallpox vaccinations were given; also 1,132 Schick tests made.

During the summer months we made special efforts to get as many preschool children immunized against diphtheria as possible.

The dairymen are required to take the typhoid inoculation before they are given health certificates.

### SCHOOL WORK

The physical examinations of school children were begun as soon as the schools opened in the fall, and were practically finished by the end of the year. These examinations are made only in the white schools.

Last January we met with the dentists and a plan was worked out whereby each dentist gave one hour each week to dental work for school children whose parents were unable to pay. The Kiwanis Club bought filling material for the dentists, also 100 tooth brushes.

The Kiwanis and Lion Clubs and some individuals paid for glasses for indigent children with defective vision. These children were sent to eye specialists who made the examinations gratis, and furnished the glasses at cost. The Kiwanis Club also sponsored tonsil clinics, paying the hospital fee, the physicians giving their services.

Since most of the defects found among school children include defective teeth, defective vision or diseased tonsils it will be seen from the above that the indigent children have received an unusual amount of attention; and we wish to acknowledge the excellent cooperation of the Civic Clubs, Dentists, Physicians and others for the services they have rendered.

Those children whose parents are able to pay have responded in getting the corrections made. As a result comparatively few children are found now in the schools with these defects uncorrected. Among the 2,257 white school children examined we have 236 listed with defective teeth, temporary teeth not included. 63 had defective vision and several of these have been sent to specialists since our examination and have been fitted with glasses. There were only 34 with 3-X tonsils.

Near the end of the last school year Health Certificates were given to each student that had met certain requirements. This necessitated the rechecking of a large number of students by me to ascertain if they had had defects corrected after they were examined. At each white school in the county a Health Day Program was arranged at the time the Health Certificates were awarded. At most of the schools short talks on health were made. The County Superintendent of Education attended most of these meetings and made a talk. He frequently commented on the improved physical appearance of the children and told how much better the attendance was now as compared to a few years ago. The teachers manifested much interest in the health program and cooperated in every way possible.

In our examinations those children suspected of having hookworm disease were given containers for specimens. The parents are in most instances anxious to have their children treated when necessary; but it is hard to persuade many of them to build sanitary toilets as a means of permanent relief.

The colored physicians examined a number of the colored school children and held tonsil clinics, operating for the small fee of five dollars.

## VENEREAL WORK

During the year 1,292 specimens of blood were taken for Kahn tests. The colored people found positive were either sent for treatment to private physicians or to the clinic at the A. & M. College Hospital. White indigent patients were treated by the physicians with neoarsphenamine furnished by the State Board of Health. Many blood tests were made on cooks, nurses and maids in private homes at the request of the employers.

In the early spring several community meetings were held in the county for the purpose of discussing the malaria problem, Dr. F. A. Brink, of the State Board of Health, Dr. T. H. D. Griffitts of the U. S. Public Health Service, and others made the talks at these meetings.

## CITY SANITARY INSPECTOR

The City Inspector has supervision over the House Inspectors and the crew with the truck that is used for oiling and dusting. The dusting this year was extended to all anopheles breeding places within the three mile area. Drainage ditches in the city have been kept open. Additional inspectors were added during the summer to combat the threatened dengue epidemic.

During the year 148 permits for new sewer connections were issued - 123 houses within the sewer area remain to be connected. About 100 new pit toilets were installed during the year in the city, leaving 125 more houses with open toilets in the outlying sections.

481 inspections were made of dairies, and milk samples were taken periodically throughout the year. Most of the dairies were operated in a satisfactory manner.

There has been a steady improvement in the meat markets; 261 inspections were made. Regular inspections were made of all places handling oysters to see that they complied with the City Regulations and that they handled oysters from approved beds.

Approximately two miles of new city water mains were laid and chlorinated before placed in use.

The new Imhoff tank gave trouble for awhile - odor and flies. Quite a little time was devoted to getting these nuisances corrected. No complaints have come to the Health Office now in several months.

## COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

The County Sanitary Inspector devoted his time largely to rural sanitation. During the year he installed 153 pit toilets, being more than one every two working days. 16 septic tanks were installed and 22 rural homes screened.

He directed the maintenance work on several miles of ditches that were dug in 1933. County Prisoners provided the labor.

A complete survey of the sanitary conditions and water supplies of the rural schools was made.

During the summer and fall all communities were visited and the people were urged to destroy all breeding places for Aedes aegypti mosquitoes

## COUNTY NURSE

The County Nurse assisted with examinations of all the school children. She weighs, measures and tests vision and hearing. 1,245 inspections were made by her for skin trouble, and to ascertain those who needed further medical or dental care in order to receive their Health Certificate.

Thirteen nutritional classes were held with a total attendance of 1,070.

The County Nurse assisted with all office work on Saturday mornings, also with the Kiwanis Club Tonsil Clinics, dental clinics and orthopedic clinics.

The Civic Health Council sponsored a milk fund for the needy children in the city schools, 110 pints of milk were supplied. The money was donated by the various Civic and other organizations, Churches and individuals. The Council also furnished 35 layettes.

Home visits to prenatals, infants and school children were made.

## COUNTY COLORED NURSE

The colored nurse continued her class in home nursing and infant care, meeting once a week. The midwives meet once a month for their class. She assisted for three weeks in the Midwife Institutes held at St. Augustine and Tallahassee.

The nurse assisted the colored physicians in the examination of the school children. In April she was transferred to the FERA and this necessitated the making of calls to morbidity cases in addition to her other work. There were eight or ten active cases of tuberculosis that were visited regularly by her.

She has carried on a well rounded public health program making home visits in the interest of prenatal cases, infant care, hookworm, pellagra, immunization, school follow up work, etc.

Six mother's clubs were organized in the fall and others are contemplated in the near future.

## FERA WHITE NURSES

Most of their time has been required in making calls to morbidity cases.

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January 1, 1935.

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer,
State Board of Health
Jacksonville, Florida.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a tabular report of the work done by the Laboratories of the Board of Health during the calendar year 1934.

Table I sets forth the gross amount of work done during the year as well as the way in which it was partitioned among the various branches.

Table II showing the distribution of the work by months, indicates peaks in March and October as in the previous year.

The gross figures indicate large increases in the numbers of specimens examined for Intestinal Parasites, Malaria, Typhoid Fever and allied conditions, Rabies, and Syphilis; and lesser increases in the case of Throat conditions, Tuberculosis, and Gonorrhea. The gross number of procedures for 1934 was 341,486 as against 244,042 for 1933.

## INTESTINAL PARASITES

The whole number of specimens examined for Intestinal Parasites in 1934 was 80,173. Since the total for 1933 was 48,254, it will be seen that the increase was 64%. Much of this increase was due to the activities of the Emergency Relief Administration. The proportion of specimens found to contain parasites was 27%, a figure not significantly different from that found in previous years.

## THROAT AND MOUTH CONDITIONS

There was a slight increase in the number of specimens examined for Diphtheria and for Vincent's disease. In the case of the latter, there was a slight drop in the proportion found positive.

## MALARIA

The number of specimens examined for Malaria was more than double that of the previous year with 10% positive as against 12½% last year. This increase is largely due to the assignment of Doctor T.H.D.Griffitts to Florida by the United States Public Health Service. Our indebtedness to Doctor Griffitts is by no means limited to this increase in volume of work.

## SPECIAL WORK

The following is reprinted from the Journal of Parasitology, Volume 20, page 132, September 1934.

### "PIROPLASMA CANIS IN FLORIDA"

> "Through the courtesy of Dr. T. J. Mahaffy, of Jacksonville, I have recently had the opportunity of studying the blood of a dog which harbored Dirofilaria immitis. In addition to the microfilariae, I found intra- and extra-corpuscular organisms that were strange to me. These have been identified by Dr. Bruce Mayne, of the United States Public Health Service, as Piroplasma canis, a tick-borne Haemosporidian said to cause malignant jaundice in dogs. This observation is of interest in view of the remarkable increase in the prevalence of dog-ticks in Florida. The literature available to me does not contain any previous record of P. canis from this region.
>
> Two points are of especial interest. (1) The piroplasma disappeared from the blood, as did the microfilariae, after the intravenous injection of a proprietary organic antimony preparation. (2) The piroplasms showed an especial predilection for reticulocytes, comparable to that which I have recently shown to characterize the human malaria parasites, Plasmodium vivax and P. falciparum".
>
> Paul Eaton
> State Board of Health
> Jacksonville, Florida

According to the Bureau of Animal Industry this is the first reported finding of this parasite in the United States. The dog had never been outside of the State of Florida.

## TYPHUS CONTROL WORK

The Typhus Control work carried on co-operatively by the Emergency Relief Administration and the United States Public Health Service did not reveal the existence of any rodent carriers of Typhus Fever (Brill's disease) but it did reveal the presence of 93 cases of rat leprosy among some ten or twelve thousand rats trapped during the year.

## TYPHOID FEVER

A considerable increase in the number of specimens examined for the purpose of aiding physicians in establishing the presence or absence of Typhoid Fever was accompanied by a fall in the proportion of positive specimens. How much of this is due to technical short-coming (the use of inappropriate test cultures, etc) is not clear, but an investigation of this question is under way.

## TUBERCULOSIS

An increase in the number of specimens submitted for this examination brought little change in the proportion of positives.

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## GONORRHEA

Very little change is to be noted either in the number of specimens submitted or the proportion of positives.

## SYPHILIS

The increase in the number of specimens submitted for the Kahn test (35%) was largely due to the activities of the Emergency Relief Administration, much of it, I regret to say, useless. The proportion found positive (17%) is slightly less than last year owing to the submission of samples from many who needed no such examination (food handlers, cannery workers, etc).

## RABIES

The improvement noted last year did not carry over into 1934. The number of animals found to have been rabid, increased from 20 in 1933 to 48 in 1934.

## BIOLOGICALS

Table III shows the distribution of Biologicals.

During a part of the year the Clerical Staff has been very acceptably augmented through the Emergency Relief Administration otherwise we would not have been able to carry on.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Paul Eaton
Director of Laboratories

## TABLE I

### EXAMINATIONS MADE IN THE LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR 1934

| LABORATORY | EXAMINATIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DIAGNOSTIC | MILK AND WATER | TOTAL |
| CENTRAL: | | | |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 190,440 | 3544 | 193,984 |
| BRANCHES: | | | |
| Tampa, Florida. | 65,817 | 4860 | 70,677 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 13,859 | 2169 | 16,028 |
| Miami, Florida. | 41,328 | 8415 | 49,743 |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | 10,162 | 892 | 11,054 |
| TOTAL | 321,606 | 19,880 | 341,486 |

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## TABLE II

### TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS MADE BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR 1934

| | JACKSONVILLE | TAMPA | PENSACOLA | MIAMI | TALLAHASSEE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12685 | 6515 | 930 | 5758 | 961 | 26849 |
| February | 14092 | 5018 | 1191 | 4927 | 696 | 25944 |
| March | 23244 | 5856 | 1302 | 4183 | 820 | 35405 |
| April | 18407 | 5784 | 1253 | 3868 | 947 | 30259 |
| May | 13838 | 5812 | 1441 | 3748 | 970 | 25809 |
| June | 12106 | 4183 | 1928 | 3314 | 910 | 22441 |
| July | 13786 | 4976 | 1467 | 3339 | 1016 | 24584 |
| August | 16874 | 5636 | 1546 | 2742 | 1341 | 28139 |
| September | 16896 | 5529 | 1040 | 2919 | 773 | 27157 |
| October | 23231 | 7385 | 1596 | 5769 | 1226 | 39207 |
| November | 16897 | 7970 | 1575 | 4437 | 860 | 31739 |
| December | 11928 | 6013 | 759 | 4719 | 534 | 23953 |
| TOTAL | 193984 | 70677 | 16028 | 49743 | 11054 | 341486 |

1934
CENTRAL LABORATORY
Jacksonville, Florida.

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: | Pos. | 940 | 1127 | 4946 | 3401 | 1098 | 757 | 817 | 1176 | 1013 | 1559 | 1411 | 829 | 19074 | |
| | Neg. | 2039 | 2586 | 6314 | 3557 | 2157 | 1196 | 1234 | 1801 | 1609 | 3613 | 3463 | 1870 | 31439 | |
| | Unsat. | 49 | 42 | 131 | 73 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 30 | 62 | 83 | 42 | 569 | |
| ASCARIS | | 43 | 61 | 137 | 67 | 74 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 589 | |
| OXYURIS | | 2 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 124 | |
| STRONGYLOIDES | | 3 | 19 | 21 | 32 | 21 | 9 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 186 | |
| TAPEWORM | | 8 | 14 | 31 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 148 | |
| TRICHURIS | | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 9 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 53 | 52182 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA | Pos | 24 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 15 | 45 | 25 | 224 | |
| | Neg | 756 | 1080 | 580 | 572 | 464 | 459 | 833 | 665 | 939 | 1522 | 2020 | 1107 | 10995 | |
| | Unsat | | | | | | 9 | | | | | 2 | | 11 | 11230 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 135 | |
| | Neg. | 70 | 40 | 60 | 43 | 45 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 62 | 104 | 49 | 67 | 665 | 800 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 55 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 60 | 115 |
| MALARIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 84 | 178 | 266 | 80 | 66 | 96 | 121 | 271 | 325 | 424 | 132 | 61 | 2104 | |
| | Neg. | 1140 | 2245 | 3139 | 1909 | 1177 | 1236 | 1720 | 2968 | 3182 | 2413 | 860 | 591 | 22580 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 24686 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: | Pos. | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 33 | |
| | Neg. | 654 | 453 | 717 | 866 | 910 | 1101 | 1175 | 1399 | 1366 | 1516 | 907 | 644 | 11708 | |
| | Partial | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 11760 |
| PARA TYPHOID A: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 64 | 44 | 72 | 83 | 83 | 73 | 116 | 142 | 114 | 145 | 100 | 92 | 1128 | 1128 |
| PARA TYPHOID B: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 64 | 44 | 72 | 83 | 83 | 73 | 116 | 142 | 114 | 144 | 100 | 92 | 1127 | 1128 |
| WEIL FELIX: | Pos. | 2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | 27 | |
| | Neg. | 62 | 44 | 72 | 80 | 78 | 73 | 113 | 138 | 111 | 140 | 98 | 92 | 1101 | 1128 |
| BRUCELLA ABORTUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | 2 | | 3 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 9 | |
| | Neg. | 40 | 34 | 60 | 54 | 49 | 48 | 91 | 110 | 89 | 76 | 42 | 49 | 742 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | |

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1934
CENTRAL LABORATORY-cont.
Jacksonville, Florida

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRUCELLA ABORTUS (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Unsat | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 754 |
| TULAREMIA: | Neg. | 13 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 15 | 25 | 216 | 216 |
| SPOTTED FEVER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Pos. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 7 | 22 | 26 |
| Urine & Stool: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 12 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 36 | 26 | 35 | 58 | 14 | 23 | 288 | 290 |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 42 | 23 | 36 | 58 | 47 | 50 | 35 | 36 | 41 | 25 | 37 | 42 | 472 | |
| | Neg. | 205 | 199 | 270 | 294 | 309 | 236 | 282 | 256 | 197 | 326 | 243 | 199 | 3016 | |
| | Unsat. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 14 | 3502 |
| Animal Inoculations | | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 78 | 78 |
| OPHTHALMIA: | Pos. | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | 12 | |
| | Neg. | 2 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 120 | 132 |
| GONORRHEA: | Pos. | 161 | 147 | 170 | 150 | 174 | 146 | 149 | 186 | 160 | 145 | 155 | 156 | 1899 | |
| | Neg. | 571 | 577 | 637 | 634 | 688 | 652 | 667 | 662 | 772 | 825 | 629 | 607 | 7921 | |
| | Unsat. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 44 | 9864 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn: | Pos. | 879 | 672 | 712 | 902 | 773 | 788 | 880 | 858 | 678 | 905 | 536 | 608 | 9191 | |
| | Neg. | 3977 | 3568 | 4022 | 4559 | 4511 | 4109 | 4185 | 4749 | 4974 | 7911 | 5058 | 3850 | 55473 | |
| | Partial | 171 | 250 | 161 | 197 | 207 | 204 | 227 | 290 | 219 | 370 | 284 | 258 | 2838 | |
| | Unsat. | 224 | 160 | 199 | 206 | 249 | 309 | 461 | 359 | 323 | 427 | 208 | 195 | 3320 | 70822 |
| RABIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | Pos. | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 6 | | 4 | | 2 | 5 | 11 | 41 | |
| | Neg. | 7 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 72 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Cat: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| | Neg. | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 29 | |
| Cow: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |

1934
CENTRAL LABORATORY-cont.
Jacksonville, Florida

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RABIES (Cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hog: Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Horse: Neg. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Human: Neg. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Mink: Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Mule: Neg. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Rabbit: Neg. | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Rat: Neg. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Skunk: Neg. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Squirrel: Neg. | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 171 |
| RAT LEPROSY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 2 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 93 | |
| Neg. | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 33 | 126 |
| MILK: | 273 | 337 | 260 | 331 | 384 | 208 | 204 | 357 | 362 | 299 | 252 | 226 | 3493 | 3493 |
| ICE CREAM: | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | | 51 | 51 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | 29 | 39 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 29 | 299 | 299 |
| TOTAL: | 12685 | 14092 | 23244 | 18407 | 13838 | 12106 | 13786 | 16874 | 16896 | 23231 | 16897 | 11928 | 193984 | 193984 |

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1934
TAMPA LABORATORY

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: Pos. | 290 | 273 | 378 | 395 | 323 | 176 | 258 | 487 | 241 | 514 | 440 | 450 | 4225 | |
| Neg. | 1162 | 1169 | 1536 | 1127 | 1306 | 422 | 552 | 970 | 715 | 1725 | 1793 | 1078 | 13555 | |
| Unsat. | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| ASCARIS | 112 | 140 | 56 | 49 | 62 | 37 | 33 | 78 | 38 | 63 | 146 | 69 | 883 | |
| OXYURIS | 6 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 20 | 98 | |
| STRONGYLOIDES | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 20 | 25 | |
| TAPEWORM | | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 35 | |
| TRICHIURIS | 91 | 116 | 49 | 41 | 88 | 22 | 28 | 39 | 24 | 43 | 178 | 184 | 903 | 19730 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: Pos | 62 | 53 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 31 | 28 | 52 | 51 | 74 | 90 | 57 | 550 | |
| Neg | 552 | 328 | 230 | 351 | 168 | 208 | 184 | 370 | 221 | 361 | 848 | 438 | 4259 | |
| Unsat | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 16 | 4825 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 11 | 22 | 31 | 20 | 22 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 236 | |
| Neg. | 29 | 42 | 69 | 51 | 54 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 37 | 12 | 43 | 48 | 551 | 787 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 7 | 2 | | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 45 | |
| Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 46 |
| MALARIA: Pos. | 26 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 38 | 49 | 60 | 82 | 71 | 72 | 66 | 32 | 542 | |
| Neg. | 187 | 168 | 198 | 222 | 304 | 396 | 347 | 356 | 338 | 334 | 249 | 188 | 3287 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3830 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: Pos. | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 27 | |
| Neg. | 176 | 147 | 176 | 204 | 260 | 252 | 248 | 250 | 266 | 138 | 90 | 59 | 2266 | |
| Partial | 9 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 146 | 2439 |
| PARA TYPHOID A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 50 | |
| Partial | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 51 |
| PARA TYPHOID B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 47 | |
| Partial | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 51 |
| WEIL FELIX: Pos | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 23 | |
| Neg | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 73 | |
| Partial | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 103 |

## 1934
## TAMPA LABORATORY-cont.

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRUCELLA ABORTUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | Neg. | | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 34 | 37 |
| TULAREMIA: | Neg. | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Pos. | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Urine & Stool: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 29 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 165 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 172 |
| TUBERCULOSIS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 31 | 16 | 11 | 31 | 43 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 19 | 40 | 16 | 25 | 292 | |
| | Neg. | 88 | 76 | 103 | 127 | 116 | 86 | 100 | 136 | 87 | 150 | 138 | 132 | 1339 | |
| | Unsat. | | 2 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 10 | 1641 |
| OPHTHALMIA: | Pos. | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 6 | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 10 | 21 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 175 | 189 |
| GONORRHEA: | Pos. | 54 | 60 | 64 | 65 | 93 | 79 | 52 | 59 | 90 | 70 | 61 | 69 | 816 | |
| | Neg. | 192 | 129 | 219 | 251 | 259 | 199 | 230 | 229 | 253 | 249 | 195 | 192 | 2597 | |
| | Unsat. | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | | 1 | 15 | 3428 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn: | Pos. | 244 | 182 | 175 | 176 | 197 | 164 | 205 | 199 | 183 | 244 | 166 | 131 | 2266 | |
| | Neg. | 2322 | 1479 | 1828 | 1860 | 1685 | 1269 | 1782 | 1510 | 2059 | 2475 | 2644 | 2067 | 22980 | |
| | Partial | 192 | 156 | 152 | 187 | 176 | 127 | 120 | 157 | 131 | 205 | 198 | 179 | 1980 | |
| | Unsat. | 94 | 50 | 49 | 101 | 76 | 59 | 92 | 76 | 144 | 124 | 96 | 148 | 1109 | 28335 |
| RABIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | Pos. | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 23 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cat: | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 26 |
| WATER: | | 78 | 44 | 70 | 32 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 50 | 64 | 47 | 46 | 30 | 620 | 620 |
| MILK: | | 402 | 241 | 320 | 342 | 312 | 342 | 370 | 290 | 358 | 278 | 308 | 262 | 3825 | 3825 |
| ICE CREAM: | | 31 | 36 | 28 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 53 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 415 | 415 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 118 | 118 |
| TOTAL | | 6515 | 5018 | 5856 | 5784 | 5812 | 4183 | 4976 | 5636 | 5529 | 7385 | 7970 | 6013 | 70677 | 70677 |

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## 1934
## PENSACOLA LABORATORY

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: | Pos. | 217 | 223 | 358 | 270 | 151 | 120 | 51 | 136 | 88 | 144 | 154 | 41 | 1953 | |
| | Neg. | 267 | 345 | 332 | 226 | 184 | 196 | 226 | 148 | 74 | 273 | 240 | 42 | 2553 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 17 | |
| ASCARIS | | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 53 | |
| OXYURIS | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | 11 | |
| STRONGYLOIDES | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| TAPEWORM | | 8 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | 18 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 10 | | 75 | |
| TRICHIURIS | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | 5 | 4668 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | 6 | 2 | 28 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 28 | 52 | 35 | 20 | 27 | 266 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 303 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 5 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 104 | |
| | Neg. | 16 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 30 | 29 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 18 | 193 | 297 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 19 |
| MALARIA: | Pos. | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 30 | 17 | 1 | 79 | |
| | Neg. | 19 | 20 | 29 | 51 | 44 | 84 | 100 | 99 | 58 | 79 | 66 | 29 | 678 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 762 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: | Pos. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | |
| | Neg. | 13 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 41 | 56 | 77 | 66 | 57 | 60 | 47 | 27 | 503 | |
| | Partial | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 2 | 8 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 516 |
| PARA TYPHOID A: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 27 | 59 | 74 | 65 | 52 | 59 | 50 | 29 | 421 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 423 |
| PARA TYPHOID B: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 25 | 55 | 74 | 65 | 51 | 60 | 50 | 26 | 412 | |
| | Partial | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 9 | 421 |
| WEIL FELIX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 56 | 73 | 64 | 55 | 58 | 50 | 29 | 415 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 5 | 420 |

## 1934
## PENSACOLA LABORATORY-cont.

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRUCELLA ABORTUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stool & Urine: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 13 | 13 |
| TUBERCULOSIS: | Pos. | 8 | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 49 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | | 25 | 26 | 29 | 45 | 29 | 74 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 315 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 366 |
| OPHTHALMIA: | Pos. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Neg. | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 7 | 9 |
| GONORRHEA: | Pos. | 11 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 25 | 10 | 183 | |
| | Neg. | 39 | 37 | 32 | 44 | 70 | 52 | 59 | 61 | 55 | 54 | 42 | 43 | 588 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | 6 | 777 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn: | Pos. | 74 | 51 | 42 | 76 | 59 | 92 | 67 | 77 | 113 | 155 | 123 | 50 | 979 | |
| | Neg. | 177 | 170 | 222 | 276 | 336 | 370 | 291 | 362 | 132 | 372 | 497 | 199 | 3404 | |
| | Partial | 7 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 161 | |
| | Unsat. | 9 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 30 | 21 | 226 | 4770 |
| WATER: | | 5 | 32 | 36 | | | | | | 2 | 24 | 14 | 8 | 121 | 121 |
| MILK: | | 9 | 197 | 109 | 66 | 329 | 570 | 190 | 180 | 120 | 91 | 69 | 102 | 2032 | 2032 |
| ICE CREAM: | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 11 | | | | 16 | 16 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | 20 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | | 93 | 93 |
| TOTAL | | 930 | 1191 | 1302 | 1253 | 1441 | 1928 | 1467 | 1546 | 1040 | 1596 | 1575 | 759 | 16028 | 16028 |

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## 1934
## TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY

| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM: | Pos. | 154 | 21 | 33 | 62 | 16 | 25 | 55 | 42 | 36 | 67 | 15 | 19 | 545 | |
| | Neg. | 88 | 45 | 36 | 46 | 27 | 33 | 35 | 165 | 40 | 68 | 60 | 12 | 655 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 6 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 11 | |
| ASCARIS | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 13 | |
| OXYURIS | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| TAPEWORM | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| TRICHIURIS | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1227 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | |
| | Neg. | 16 | 18 | 37 | 36 | 22 | 9 | 32 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 239 | 247 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 48 | |
| | Neg. | 6 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 120 | 168 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 |
| MALARIA: | Pos. | 14 | 15 | 32 | 45 | 33 | 46 | 36 | 63 | 52 | 102 | 55 | 14 | 507 | |
| | Neg. | 124 | 121 | 169 | 184 | 221 | 220 | 241 | 254 | 189 | 253 | 191 | 97 | 2264 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2773 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: | Pos. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 18 | |
| | Neg. | 16 | 36 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 32 | 46 | 33 | 20 | 29 | 35 | 31 | 328 | 346 |
| PARA TYPHOID A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 9 | 9 |
| PARA TYPHOID B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 9 | 9 |
| WEIL FELIX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | 7 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 24 |
| BRUCELLA ABORTUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Neg. | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Stool & Urine: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| | Neg. | | | | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | 17 |

## 1934
## MIAMI LABORATORY

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL PARASITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOOKWORM:Pos. | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 65 | |
| Neg. | 160 | 180 | 237 | 245 | 187 | 200 | 178 | 176 | 108 | 195 | 218 | 157 | 2241 | |
| Unsat. | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 53 | |
| OXYURIS | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| STRONGYLOIDES | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| TAPEWORM | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| TRICHIURIS | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2366 |
| THROAT CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIPHTHERIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 12 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 46 | 19 | 27 | 156 | |
| Neg. | 681 | 1136 | 477 | 387 | 263 | 84 | 72 | 68 | 229 | 1856 | 687 | 549 | 6549 | |
| Unsat. | 16 | 39 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 48 | 17 | 17 | 185 | 6890 |
| VINCENT ANGINA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 18 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 199 | |
| Neg. | 67 | 43 | 66 | 71 | 64 | 86 | 40 | 28 | 27 | 40 | 84 | 62 | 678 | |
| Unsat. | 5 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 163 | 1040 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | |
| Neg. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 14 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 21 |
| MALARIA: Pos. | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Neg. | 29 | 22 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 63 | 67 | 45 | 51 | 42 | 36 | 25 | 527 | |
| Unsat. | | | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | 1 | | 12 | 540 |
| AGGLUTINATION TESTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPHOID: Pos. | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 17 | |
| Neg. | 31 | 24 | 43 | 63 | 51 | 81 | 64 | 42 | 55 | 51 | 39 | 34 | 578 | |
| Partial | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | | 6 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | 27 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 626 |
| PARA TYPHOID A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neg. | 34 | 24 | 49 | 70 | 60 | 83 | 67 | 45 | 55 | 54 | 40 | 36 | 617 | |
| Partial | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 5 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 626 |
| PARA TYPHOID B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Neg. | 34 | 24 | 48 | 70 | 59 | 83 | 66 | 45 | 55 | 54 | 40 | 35 | 613 | |
| Partial | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 8 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 626 |

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## 1934
## TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY-cont.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic:Pos. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | | | 3 | 27 | |
| Neg. | 17 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 15 | 198 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 226 |
| GONORRHEA: Pos. | 14 | 18 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 13 | 228 | |
| Neg. | 60 | 45 | 38 | 49 | 57 | 62 | 46 | 59 | 34 | 77 | 58 | 32 | 617 | 845 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn: Pos. | 107 | 74 | 103 | 117 | 92 | 106 | 99 | 125 | 71 | 95 | 71 | 39 | 1099 | |
| Neg. | 131 | 190 | 199 | 211 | 337 | 259 | 254 | 427 | 216 | 350 | 198 | 148 | 2970 | |
| Partial | 7 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 44 | |
| Unsat. | 2 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 105 | 4218 |
| WATER: | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| MILK: | 115 | 57 | 81 | 75 | 77 | 66 | 72 | 57 | 48 | 68 | 92 | 68 | 876 | 876 |
| ICE CREAM: | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | | 3 | | 6 | 41 | 41 |
| TOTAL | 961 | 696 | 820 | 947 | 970 | 910 | 1016 | 1341 | 773 | 1226 | 860 | 534 | 11054 | 11054 |

1934
MIAMI LABORATORY-cont.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WEIL FELIX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | |
| Neg. | 34 | 24 | 49 | 71 | 58 | 82 | 69 | 45 | 55 | 54 | 40 | 36 | 617 | |
| Partial | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 626 |
| TYPHOID CULTURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urine & Stool: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 6 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | 11 | |
| Neg. | 11 | 26 | 52 | 123 | 55 | 53 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 34 | 33 | 450 | |
| Unsat. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | 53 | 494 |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pos. | 7 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 4 | | 6 | 12 | 3 | 74 | |
| Neg. | 57 | 46 | 65 | 55 | 49 | 56 | 39 | 30 | 41 | 43 | 65 | 45 | 591 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 669 |
| OPHTHALMIA: Neg. | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 17 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| GONORRHEA: Pos. | 32 | 23 | 29 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 41 | 29 | 19 | 27 | 35 | 47 | 352 | |
| Neg. | 147 | 146 | 134 | 111 | 101 | 129 | 135 | 138 | 117 | 135 | 182 | 208 | 1683 | |
| Unsat. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 41 | 2076 |
| SYPHILIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn: Pos. | 230 | 159 | 141 | 115 | 132 | 92 | 113 | 114 | 141 | 224 | 235 | 230 | 1926 | |
| Neg. | 2969 | 1961 | 1742 | 1350 | 1422 | 1127 | 1326 | 1020 | 1180 | 1714 | 1835 | 2296 | 19942 | |
| Partial | 153 | 113 | 87 | 78 | 60 | 82 | 41 | 48 | 59 | 80 | 90 | 104 | 995 | |
| Unsat. | 66 | 86 | 61 | 40 | 50 | 56 | 43 | 26 | 50 | 62 | 50 | 59 | 649 | 23512 |
| Mueller: Pos. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Neg. | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 12 | | 15 | |
| Partial | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 17 |
| RABIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human: Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Dog: Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Neg. | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 13 | |
| Unsat. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Cat: Neg. | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 19 |
| LEPROSY: Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Neg. | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | 12 | 13 |
| WATER: | 228 | 180 | 220 | 186 | 262 | 214 | 258 | 210 | 210 | 218 | 202 | 140 | 2528 | 2528 |

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1934
MIAMI LABORATORY-cont.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MILK: | 600 | 542 | 420 | 538 | 604 | 552 | 535 | 447 | 231 | 557 | 266 | 416 | 5708 | 5708 |
| ICE CREAM: | 13 | 14 | 41 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 179 | 179 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | 89 | 67 | 91 | 101 | 98 | 106 | 97 | 93 | 91 | 134 | 95 | 85 | 1147 | 1147 |
| TOTAL: | 5758 | 4947 | 4183 | 3868 | 3748 | 3314 | 3339 | 2742 | 2919 | 5769 | 4437 | 4719 | 49743 | 49743 |

## TABLE III
## BIOLOGICS DISTRIBUTED DURING 1934

| | DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN 10000 units | DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN 5000 units | SCHICK | TOXOID | TOXIN ANTITOXIN | TYPHOID VACCINE | VACCINE VIRUS | ANTIRABIC VIRUS | TETANUS ANTITOXIN 1500 units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY | 130 | 41 | 5680 | 3030 | 759 | 3840 | 2711 | 21 | 6 |
| FEBRUARY | 43 | 24 | 4710 | 4452 | 420 | 2319 | 2028 | 18 | 19 |
| MARCH | 74 | 17 | 3650 | 2430 | 249 | 3504 | 1880 | 11 | 3 |
| APRIL | 29 | | 5360 | 3055 | | 4316 | 2771 | 14 | 6 |
| MAY | 35 | 20 | 2770 | 2395 | 609 | 5710 | 1600 | 115 | 3 |
| JUNE | 39 | 8 | 690 | 1140 | | 2045 | 510 | 22 | 7 |
| JULY | 46 | 10 | 1960 | 1834 | | 2744 | 1650 | 17 | 8 |
| AUGUST | 73 | 35 | 400 | 1376 | | 2748 | 1120 | 13 | 7 |
| SEPTEMBER | 124 | 28 | 5130 | 3069 | | 4637 | 2612 | 12 | 12 |
| OCTOBER | 93 | 24 | 5110 | 2238 | | 2658 | 1790 | 10 | 8 |
| NOVEMBER | 117 | 44 | 7470 | 2895 | | 4176 | 2450 | 24 | 4 |
| DECEMBER | 89 | 29 | 1060 | 1513 | | 890 | 1593 | 21 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 892 | 280 | 43990 | 29427 | 2037 | 39587 | 22715 | 298 | 87 |

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## DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

### Personnel

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Ruth E. Mettinger, Director | February 1, 1934 | - December 31, 1934 |
| Miss Joyce Ely, Assistant Director & Supervisor of Midwives | January 1, | - December 31 |
| Miss Jule O. Graves, Field Nurse | January 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Lalla Mary Goggans, Field Nurse | January 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Johanna L. Sogaard, Field Nurse | January 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Annie Gabriel, Field Nurse | January 1 | - **June** 1 |
| Miss Helen Van Osdell, Secretary | January 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Anne King, Clerk | January 1 | - December 31 |

Florida ERA Supervisors of Nurses:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Annie Carlisle | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Myrtle Conquist | August 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Nancy Flannagan | June 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Mary L. Harrison | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Lydia Holzscheiter | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Margaret Hoxsey | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Mary Wright Matthews | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Cynthia May Mabbette | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Inez M. Nelson | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Mrs. Vivian Ross | February 1 | - December 31 |
| Miss Anna Grace Whipple | February 1 | - December 31 |

During 1934 most of the Director's time was confined to the Florida Emergency Relief Administration nursing program, which was placed under the supervision of the State Board of Health February 1. This project provided for 15 supervisors and 275 county nurses. Only 11 supervisors were employed under the Florida ERA and the four State Board of Health field nurses were detailed as supervisors. The state was divided into districts and supervisors were placed at central points to assist the nurses with the program. A generalized public health nursing program was planned, which included visiting nursing, physical inspection of children in families receiving relief or in need though not on relief and referring for medical examination children with evident need for corrections or treatment. The nurses were instructed when possible to conduct classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, which includes simple procedures for home nursing, community and home sanitation, care of the infant and preschool child, and control of communicable diseases.

Because the maternal death rate in Florida was extremely high, special stress was laid on the prenatal, infant and preschool program. Through prenatal classes and individual visits, the patients were instructed in prenatal care, preparation for delivery, and care after delivery. This instruction, of course, was given under the supervision of a physician. Since this program was instituted there has been a 33% decline in the maternal death rate.

To build for the permanency of the nursing program after the Florida Emergency Relief funds are withdrawn, public health nursing committees of lay people have been organized in sixty of the counties. These committees have assisted the nurses in securing equipment for Home Hygiene classes and supplies which are needed in their programs. The committees meet once a month, at which time the nurse gives her monthly report. In two counties appropriations have been made by the commissioners to continue the work.

Immediately after the assignment of the nurses to a county, the Medical Society was given a copy of standing orders as to the care and minor treatment of patients, with the request that the standing orders be reviewed and if approved, signed by the president of the society and returned to the nurse. These orders serve as a guide to the nurse on the first visit if a physician is not in attendance. Repeated visits to the patient are not made unless a physician is called. If a patient is in need of a doctor, the Social Service Director is notified and she requests the services of a physician. Upon the assignment of a physician, the nurse immediately gets in touch with him to receive definite instructions as to the nursing care desired.

Where Nursery Schools are operated for the care of the children of mothers on Florida ERA work projects, the nurses make regular visits for the health supervision of the children--weigh, measure, and inspect and follow the children into the homes to give advice and help arrange for the correction of defects and assist the mothers with their feeding problems. Standing orders for the teachers' guidance are secured from the local physician. The nurse interprets and instructs the teachers in the execution of these orders.

Other duties of the Florida ERA nurses include weekly visits to the mattress factories for health supervision of the women employed, excluding from duty any that have evidence of skin disease or other ailments. The employees are permitted to return to work on the authority of the physician to whom they have been referred.

Due to the demands made upon the State Board of Health for specimen containers and laboratory service, it has been necessary to encourage cities and counties to purchase hookworm containers. 97,699 specimens were submitted in a period of ten months.

One or more nurses have been assigned to every county in the state, and several have been assigned to regular duty in hospitals caring for relief patients. The total number on duty at the end of the year was 269 graduate registered nurses. Through the Nursing Service we were able to provide nurses for the summer camps sponsored by the Extension Department of the Department of Agriculture under the direction of Miss Flavia Gleason. Most of these camps were held in north-west Florida.

As the nursing service progressed, the need of more training was realized. Therefore, before assigning a nurse to a county, she was placed for a period of three weeks on the visiting nurse staff in Jacksonville or in Tampa where she received lectures in public health nursing. She is also given experience in home visiting, rural school nursing, clinic service, and has the opportunity of observing classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Many of the nurses who were assigned to duty without this training have asked for it. On November 1, the training period was lengthened to six weeks.

## Staff Education

When the Florida ERA Nursing Project was placed under the State Board of Health, an institute was held in Jacksonville for the supervisors. The details of the Nursing Project were discussed from the following angles:

1. Methods of introducing the project into a county.
2. Aims of the project.
3. Methods of supervision.
4. Uniformity of routines -- The NOPHN Manual for Public Health Nurses to be used as a guide for all nursing procedures.
5. Records.
6. Relation to the State Board of Health.

Folders providing source material on the following subjects were furnished to each supervisor:

Prenatal Care
Infant and Preschool Care
School Nursing
Communicable Disease Nursing
Midwifery
Rural Sanitation
Supervision in Public Health Nursing
Nutrition
Vital Statistics
Demonstrations
Records
Bibliographies.

State Board of Health staff members addressed the supervisors on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|---|
| The State Nursing Program . . . . . . . . . . | Dr. Henry Henson |
| Attitude of the Nurse Toward the Social Worker | Miss Ruth E. Mettinger |
| Communicable Disease Control . . . . . . . . . | Dr. F. A. Brink |
| The Function of the Laboratory . . . . . . . | Dr. Paul Eaton |
| Malaria and Yellow Fever . . . . . . . . . . | Dr. T.H.D. Griffitts |
| The Program of the Bureau of Engineering . . | Major Fred Safay |
| The State Board of Health Library . . . . . . | Mrs. Elizabeth Bohnenberger. |

Two other supervisors' conferences were held during the year. The Director visited each supervisor in her territory several times and attended the one-day institutes which each supervisor conducts monthly for the nurses of her district. Topics for discussion at these monthly institutes were sent to the supervisors as follows:

Qualifications and Education of the Public Health Nurse.
Policies and Principles Relating to Organization and the Nurse's Place in the Organization.
Present Status of Public Health Nursing.
Evaluation of Nursing Service and Medical Care.
Records.
Trends and Developments in Public Health Nursing.

Mrs. Charlotte Heilman, Assistant Director of Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene for the American Red Cross, held three Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick Institutes, which covered teaching methods, presentation of the subject, and the value of Home Hygiene. These were held in Marianna, Ft. Pierce, and Jacksonville, for two days each.

Meetings were arranged in Tampa, Lakeland, Orlando, Ft. Pierce, Miami, Marianna, Jacksonville, and Pensacola for Miss Mary Emma Smith of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, who gave eight talks on the causes and prevention of blindness and demonstrated for the nurses the technique of vision testing.

To stimulate interest in our Public Health Councils composed of lay people, Miss Evelyn K. Davis, representing the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, in charge of Lay Committees, held six meetings in the following places: St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, and Marianna. The total attendance at these six meetings was 152.

A five days intensive institute for instructors in First Aid was held in Marianna, conducted by Mr. Raymon Eaton, Southeastern Representative of the American Red Cross. 13 nurses attended.

At the Florida Public Health Association meeting held December 3, 4th, and 5th, in Jacksonville, Miss Pearl McIver of the United States Public Health Service, conducted a round-table discussion for the nurses on "Public Health Nursing". Approximately one hundred Florida ERA nurses and 25 permanently employed nurses attended. All supervisors were present.

## Demonstrations

Child Hygiene demonstrations were given by Miss Graves at the following places:

Orange Festival, Winter Haven
Tampa Fair, in connection with the City Health Department
State Conference of Social Work, Sarasota
Institute for Florida ERA Nurses, Tampa
Midwife Institute, St. Augustine
Midwife Institutes, Tallahassee
Hospital Day, Morrell Hospital, Lakeland
Orange General Hospital, Orlando, in connection with talks and demonstrations given to the student nurses.
Florida State Nurses Association, Ft. Myers.
Florida Public Health Association, Jacksonville.

The State Board of Health moving pictures were shown at the Midwife Institute in St. Augustine; the two midwife institutes in Tallahassee; and at the Orange General Hospital in Orlando.

## Parent Education

On June 1, Miss Annie Gabriel, Parent Education instructor, resigned her position for further study at the University of Iowa. Prior to her resignation, five Parent Education classes were held in Pasco, Sarasota, Columbia, Palm Beach, and Brevard Counties. The total attendance at these classes was 517 and 121 certificates were issued. Miss Gabriel also gave 31 Parent Education talks to Parent-Teacher Associations with an attendance of 876.

## May Day

Through the efforts of our supervisors and county nurses, May Day was observed in 54 counties. Various forms of celebration were conducted, including May Pole dances, crowning of the May Queen, health talks to the various schools, and health plays conducted by the children. The Public Health Councils assisted greatly in these programs.

## Indian Nursing Service

The Indian Service of the United States Government has supplied Florida with a nurse for the Indian Reservation. Miss Charlotte Conrad was appointed to this service in Florida the first of May.

## Midwifery

Under the direction of Miss Ely, Assistant Director and Supervisor of Midwives, three midwife institutes were held during the year. At the St. Augustine Institute, 66 midwives from ten counties attended, and in Tallahassee, August 11 to 17th, 125 midwives from 14 counties attended, in Tallahassee August 18 to 25th, 107 midwives from 16 counties attended. 98 Florida ERA nurses visited the midwife institutes for observation.

Local nurses have accepted the responsibility of the supervision of the midwives in 16 counties.

## Survey of Public Health Nurses

A survey has been made and it was learned that there are 91 public health nurses employed in the state by cities, counties, and unofficial agencies.

With one or more nurses in every county, a great deal has been accomplished. Many of these counties never before had a public health nursing service.

The nurses have assisted in organizing and conducting many of the immunization and chest clinics and the crippled children's program. Malaria and tonsil clinics for indigent patients were held in several counties, sponsored by the local physicians.

The Public Health Councils have furnished funds for glasses, dental corrections and medical supplies in Citrus, Pasco, and Sumter Counties. Approximately fifty counties have established loan closets financed by local Red Cross Chapters. The county commissioners and the Red Cross have assisted financially in equipping permanent Home Hygiene class rooms.

A permanent Visiting Nurse Society has been organized in Duval County. Committees were designated to draw up the constitution and by-laws, draft a budget, to contact the business firms which might use this service, and determine the extent to which they might contribute. A committee of physicians secured the endorsement of the County Medical Society. The organization has been completed and permanent officers elected, but activities are not to begin until the present Florida ERA Visiting Nurse work is discontinued.

The Duval County Board of Education appropriated funds for a permanent public health nurse, as a result of this demonstration made by the Florida ERA under the supervision of the State Board of Health. An ERA nurse was assigned to this position.

The Nursing Service has worked very closely with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in assisting to improve the sanitary conditions of each county. The nurses have made hookworm surveys and have presented these figures to the Sanitary Engineer in the district. In Lafayette, Levy, and Gilchrist counties, conferences have been held with county commissioners and superintendents of schools, with the result that sanitary conveniences have been erected at all schools in these counties. This work was done under the direction of the District Sanitary Officer of the State Board of Health.

Under the direction of Dr. Griffitts, Miss Sogaard visited 32 white schools, taking 1468 malaria smears, and 41 colored schools, taking 932 malaria smears.

All nurses working under the Florida ERA project have been requested to comply with the state law on registration. This has increased registration approximately twenty-five per cent.

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## Tabulated Report
## District Supervisors of Nurses

Number of counties visited 67
Number of visits to counties 2371
Number communities visited 1331
Number visits to communities 1999
Number of institutes held 63
Attendance: White 720 Colored 36
Number of classes held with nurses 311
Attendance: White 958 Colored 54
Number of Public Health Nursing Committees attended: 203
Number of talks given 301

### Personal Interviews

Number interviews with Relief Administrators, Relief Directors, and Case Aides: 2027
Number of interviews with nurses not employed: White 380 Colored 21
Number of interviews with Health Officers: 233
Number interviews with doctors, not public Health: White 797 Colored 39
Number interviews with interested individuals: White 4518 Colored 423
Number of interviews with members of state staff: 648

### Midwife Work

| | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Home Visits to Midwives: | 119 | 328 |
| Investigations of midwives: | 63 | 203 |
| Number classes and demonstrations held: | 67 | 84 |
| Attendance: | 216 | 1360 |
| Number midwives examined: | 7 | 58 |
| Conferences with individual midwives: | 82 | 344 |
| Number midwives practicing without registration: | 55 | 78 |

Number hours clerical work: 4031

## VISITING NURSING

| | Health Supervision | | Maternity | | Morbidity | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | W. | C. | W. | C. | W. | C. | W. | C. |
| No. Carried Cases Visited | 43659 | 12771 | 19727 | 6148 | 62194 | 18145 | 125580 | 37064 |
| Intake - Total | 20257 | 5346 | 4407 | 1428 | 20557 | 7249 | 45221 | 14023 |
| a. New | 16344 | 4295 | 3916 | 1317 | 17902 | 6406 | 38162 | 12018 |
| b. Re-admitted | 3913 | 1051 | 491 | 111 | 2655 | 843 | 7059 | 2005 |
| Total Under Care Visited | 63916 | 18117 | 24134 | 7576 | 82751 | 25394 | 170801 | 51087 |
| Dismissed | 14158 | 3542 | 2558 | 1180 | 15989 | 5745 | 32705 | 10467 |

## COUNTY NURSES REPORT

| HOME VISITS | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Number Families Visited for First Time | 44,377 | 12,240 |
| Number Families Re-visited | 68,975 | 20,101 |
| Total Number families visited | 108,884 | 32,887 |
| Total Number visits to homes | 98,232 | 29,697 |

| HEALTH SUPERVISION VISITS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Infants to 2 years | 10,539 | 2,675 |
| Pre-school children (2 to 6 years) | 13,342 | 2,423 |
| School children | 12,241 | 2,527 |
| Adults | 32,494 | 8,510 |
| Prenatal | 9,320 | 2,745 |
| Post Partum | 5,243 | 2,021 |
| Newborn | 4,463 | 1,457 |

| BEDSIDE NURSING VISITS-MATERNITY | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prenatal | 2,767 | 931 |
| Post Partum | 3,572 | 1,424 |
| Newborn | 3,099 | 1,148 |

| NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Infants to 2 years | 1,329 | 325 |
| Pre-school (2 to 6 years) | 1,869 | 346 |
| School children | 2,325 | 520 |
| Adults | 5,916 | 2,970 |

| COMMUNICABLE DISEASES | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Exclusive of Tuberculosis) | 2,325 | 664 |
| Infants to 2 years | 3,401 | 738 |
| Preschool (2 to 6 years) | 4,502 | 889 |
| School children | 2,359 | 821 |
| Adults | | |

| TUBERCULOSIS | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Positive Cases Visited | 403 | 302 |
| Number of Suspects Visited | 323 | 159 |
| Number of Contacts Visited and Listed | 415 | 209 |

| VISITS IN BEHALF OF | | |
|---|---|---|
| Health Supervision | 31,340 | 10,265 |
| Maternity | 16,362 | 5,554 |
| Morbidity | 49,015 | 14,739 |
| Visits for Special Activities | 14,406 | 2,919 |
| Non-effectual Visits - not seen | 10,773 | 1,917 |
| - not found | 8,792 | 2,642 |
| Office Visits | 5,631 | 2,088 |

| HEALTH SUPERVISION | | |
|---|---|---|
| Infants to 2 years | 1,867 | 362 |
| Pre-school children (2 to 6 years) | 2,374 | 617 |
| School children | 3,673 | 369 |
| Maternity | 1,731 | 430 |
| Other Adults | 6,742 | 2,522 |

| PREVENTIVE | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Adults with Health Problems | 39,555 | 13,155 |
| Number of Individuals Referred for Medical Examination | 34,692 | 9,371 |
| Number of Cases Hospitalized | 261 | 66 |

| HOOKWORM CONTROL | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Containers Distributed | 35,038 | 4,038 |
| Number of Containers Collected | 24,660 | 3,562 |
| Number of Treatments given | 3,679 | 194 |
| Number of families with open or no toilets | 20,696 | 9,513 |

| IMMUNIZATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. Clinics held for Vaccination against smallpox | 153 | 16 |
| No. Vaccinated | 1,571 | 277 |
| No. Clinics held for Administration of Toxoid, T.A.T. | 334 | 13 |
| No. Receiving Treatment | 2,608 | 432 |
| No. Clinics held for the Administration of Typhoid Vaccine | 201 | 42 |
| No. Completing 3 treatments | 4,563 | 5 |

| INSTRUCTIONAL CONFERENCES IN BEHALF OF | | |
|---|---|---|
| Children | 27,842 | 4,227 |
| Maternity | 3,589 | 952 |
| Prenatal and Postnatal | 2,322 | 587 |
| Delivery and Newborn | 2,327 | 713 |
| Other adults | 17,871 | 4,928 |

| CONFERENCES - INDIVIDUAL | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Health Officers | 14,215 | |
| Other physicians | 22,641 | 2,220 |
| Teachers | 14,057 | 2,063 |
| Social Service Workers | 44,433 | 3,768 |
| District Supervisor of Nurses | 5,939 | 320 |
| Other nurses | 23,954 | 3,579 |
| Interested Individuals | 43,986 | 8,393 |
| BIRTH REGISTRATION | | |
| Registrars Visited | 622 | 117 |
| Unreported Births Discovered | 430 | 130 |
| SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES | | |
| Number Home Visits to Midwives | 838 | 1,415 |
| Number Conferences with midwives | 586 | 1,423 |
| Number investigations of midwives | 366 | 598 |
| Number found practicing without registration within past 12 months | 153 | 130 |
| Number demonstrations, classes or institutes held | 91 | 179 |
| Attendance | 306 | 2,148 |
| Number bags inspected - Complete | 95 | 468 |
| - Incomplete | 37 | 215 |
| EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY-COMMUNITY | | |
| Group meetings | 1,955 | 502 |
| Attendance | 22,187 | 7.247 |
| School children | 6,362 | 1,072 |
| Attendance | 31,310 | 6,329 |
| Teachers | 2,203 | 578 |
| Parents meetings in school | 1,273 | 41 |
| Attendance | 1,606 | 89 |
| Institutes attendance | 4,517 | 289 |
| Others | 348 | 20 |
| Home Hygiene classes | 1,572 | 187 |
| Attendance | 13,299 | 3,829 |
| ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOL | | |
| Number schools visited | 1,704 | 195 |
| Number schools given assistance | 5,420 | 1,242 |
| Number individual inspections by nurse | 79,094 | 17,389 |
| Number routine examinations by doctor | 10,513 | 976 |
| Number children with one or more symptoms of defects | 45,615 | 4,439 |
| Number special examinations | 13,114 | 1,271 |
| NUMBER DEFECTS FOUND | | |
| Weight 10% or more under average | 9,912 | 1,020 |
| Vision | 5,221 | 388 |
| Hearing | 646 | 74 |
| Defect of teeth | 22,285 | 2,994 |
| Diseased tonsils | 20,738 | 3,647 |

| DEFECTS CORRECTED | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Weight 10% or more under average | 157 | 10 |
| Vision | 205 | |
| Hearing | 76 | 2 |
| Defect of Teeth | 899 | 88 |
| Diseased tonsils | 512 | 71 |
| SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE | | |
| Conjunctivitis | 5,848 | 238 |
| Nasal Obstruction | 4,001 | 870 |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands | 5,872 | 346 |
| Skin Lesions | 1,958 | 146 |
| Hookworm | 8,744 | 881 |
| Dietetic problems | 3,279 | 1,087 |
| Other | 3,595 | 1,183 |
| No. Children not vaccinated against smallpox | 25,586 | 5,912 |
| No. Children not immunized against diphtheria | 22,315 | 4,983 |
| No. Children not immunized against typhoid | 18,435 | 6,538 |
| CLINIC OR CONFERENCES | | |
| Infant - New | 207 | 11 |
| - Returned | 99 | |
| Preschool - New | 394 | 25 |
| - Returned | 160 | 4 |
| Prenatal - New | 104 | 8 |
| - Returned | 77 | 5 |
| Orthopedic-New | 16 | |
| - Returned | 1 | |
| Dental - New | 201 | 32 |
| - Returned | 48 | 2 |
| - Treatment | 42 | 1 |
| - Correction | 226 | 34 |
| Other clinics | 385 | 211 |
| HEALTH CENTERS | | |
| County Fairs | 4 | |
| Others | 4 | |

| CONFERENCES - INDIVIDUAL | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Health Officers | 14,215 | |
| Other physicians | 22,641 | 2,220 |
| Teachers | 14,057 | 2,063 |
| Social Service Workers | 44,433 | 3,768 |
| District Supervisor of Nurses | 5,939 | 320 |
| Other nurses | 23,954 | 3,579 |
| Interested Individuals | 43,986 | 8,393 |
| BIRTH REGISTRATION | | |
| Registrars Visited | 622 | 117 |
| Unreported Births Discovered | 430 | 130 |
| SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES | | |
| Number Home Visits to Midwives | 838 | 1,415 |
| Number Conferences with midwives | 586 | 1,423 |
| Number investigations of midwives | 366 | 598 |
| Number found practicing without registration within past 12 months | 153 | 130 |
| Number demonstrations, classes or institutes held | 91 | 179 |
| Attendance | 306 | 2,148 |
| Number bags inspected - Complete | 95 | 468 |
| - Incomplete | 37 | 215 |
| EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY-COMMUNITY | | |
| Group meetings | 1,955 | 502 |
| Attendance | 22,187 | 7.247 |
| School children | 6,362 | 1,072 |
| Attendance | 31,310 | 6,329 |
| Teachers | 2,203 | 578 |
| Parents meetings in school | 1,273 | 41 |
| Attendance | 1,606 | 89 |
| Institutes attendance | 4,517 | 289 |
| Others | 348 | 20 |
| Home Hygiene classes | 1,572 | 187 |
| Attendance | 13,299 | 3,829 |
| ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOL | | |
| Number schools visited | 1,704 | 195 |
| Number schools given assistance | 5,420 | 1,242 |
| Number individual inspections by nurse | 79,094 | 17,389 |
| Number routine examinations by doctor | 10,513 | 976 |
| Number children with one or more symptoms of defects | 45,615 | 4,439 |
| Number special examinations | 13,114 | 1,271 |
| NUMBER DEFECTS FOUND | | |
| Weight 10% or more under average | 9,912 | 1,020 |
| Vision | 5,221 | 388 |
| Hearing | 646 | 74 |
| Defect of teeth | 22,285 | 2,994 |
| Diseased tonsils | 20,738 | 3,647 |

| DEFECTS CORRECTED | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| Weight 10% or more under average | 157 | 10 |
| Vision | 205 | |
| Hearing | 76 | 2 |
| Defect of Teeth | 899 | 88 |
| Diseased tonsils | 512 | 71 |
| SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE | | |
| Conjunctivitis | 5,848 | 238 |
| Nasal Obstruction | 4,001 | 870 |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands | 5,872 | 346 |
| Skin Lesions | 1,958 | 146 |
| Hookworm | 8,744 | 881 |
| Dietetic problems | 3,279 | 1,087 |
| Other | 3,595 | 1,183 |
| No. Children not vaccinated against smallpox | 25,586 | 5,912 |
| No. Children not immunized against diphtheria | 22,315 | 4,983 |
| No. Children not immunized against typhoid | 18,435 | 6,538 |
| CLINIC OR CONFERENCES | | |
| Infant - New | 207 | 11 |
| - Returned | 99 | |
| Preschool - New | 394 | 25 |
| - Returned | 160 | 4 |
| Prenatal - New | 104 | 8 |
| - Returned | 77 | 5 |
| Orthopedic-New | 16 | |
| - Returned | 1 | |
| Dental - New | 201 | 32 |
| - Returned | 48 | 2 |
| - Treatment | 42 | 1 |
| - Correction | 226 | 34 |
| Other clinics | 385 | 211 |
| HEALTH CENTERS | | |
| County Fairs | 4 | |
| Others | 4 | |

## HOSPITAL AND CLINIC NURSES

Hospital: Number relief cases admitted -- 664

Nature of cases: Surgical, medical, obstetrical, newborn, leg amputation, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia, hernia, appendicitis, rib resections, tonsillectomies, rheumatism.

Length of time in hospital (average) 11 days.

Clinic: Number of relief cases treated: 2125

Type of cases: Number medical -- 1646; Surgical -- 479

Number referred to county nurses: 135

## CAMP NURSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of First Aid treatments: | 684 |
| Number of Illnesses: | 36 |
| Number of cases needing physician: | 40 |
| Number of talks given to the groups: | 159 |
| Number of demonstrations: | 123 |

## MATTRESS FACTORY REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of visits to factory: | 173 |
| Number of inspections made: | 4414 |
| Number of cases referred to physicians: | 132 |
| Number of cases referred to visiting nurse: | 17 |

- - -

## MATERNITY LETTER SERVICE

Prenatal Letters:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. sets sent direct to expectant mothers | 659 |
| No. sets sent to nurses to distribute | 509 |
| Total | 1168 |

Postnatal Letters:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. sets sent direct to expectant mothers | 189 |
| No. sets sent to nurses to distribute | 205 |
| Total | 394 |

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## LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES SENT OUT

### School Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Cards for inspection of school children by nurse . . | 83,465 |
| Cards for examination of school children by physician | 12,118 |
| Nurses Notice to Parents . . . . . . . . . . . . | 29,679 |
| Doctors Notice to Parents . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,953 |
| Henryson Height & Weight Charts . . . . . . . . . | 165 |
| Snellen Eye Charts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 103 |

### State Board of Health Pamphlets

| | |
|---|---|
| Hookworm . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,174 |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,655 |
| Mosquito Pamphlets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 321 |
| Tuberculosis Pamphlets . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,303 |
| What to Do When . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,703 |
| Sanitary Privy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,916 |
| Filthy Fly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,003 |
| Why Births Should Be Registered . . . . . . . . . | 859 |

### Children's Bureau Pamphlets

| | |
|---|---|
| Prenatal Care . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,022 |
| The Child from One to Six . . . . . . . . . . . . | 853 |
| Infant Care . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,441 |
| Why Drink Milk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 493 |
| Why Sleep . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 284 |
| Minimum Standands of Prenatal Care . . . . . . . . | 567 |
| Breast Feeding . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 611 |
| Out of Babyhood into Childhood . . . . . . . . . . | 282 |
| Keeping the Well Baby Well . . . . . . . . . . . | 944 |
| Sunlight for Babies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 286 |
| Are You Training Your Child to be Happy . . . . . | 21 |
| What Builds Babies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 421 |
| Child Management . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 116 |

### Midwife Supplies

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Nitrate . . . . . . . . . . . . . boxes . . | 5,796 |
| Cord Dressing patterns . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 489 |
| Mask patterns . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 489 |
| Joint Pledge blanks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 783 |
| Midwife Equipment sheets . . . . . . . . . . . . | 500 |
| Birth Certificates . . . . . . . . . . . pads. . . | 248 |
| Midwife Manuals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,303 |
| Monthly Report Cards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,338 |

### Miscellaneous

| | |
|---|---|
| Hookworm Specimen Reports - Positive . . . . . . . | 10,411 |
| Hookworm Specimen Reports - Negative . . . . . . . | 16,621 |
| Layette Instruction Sheets . . . . . . . . . . . . | 415. |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Ruth E. Mettinger, Director
Public Health Nursing.

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

### Louva G. Lenert, Director

The work of this Bureau during 1934 is comparable to no year's activities of the past and will probably never be followed with a similar set of circumstances. During the preceding year the regular personnel was so drastically cut as to prevent proper maintenances of routine duties, and the huge work program of the CWA and FERA more than doubled the work of the depleted staff. Shortage of funds necessitated a further reduction during the last three months of the fiscal year. So many changes have been necessary in the attempt to care for what was deemed most important work that space does not permit a full explanation.

### Regular Personnel

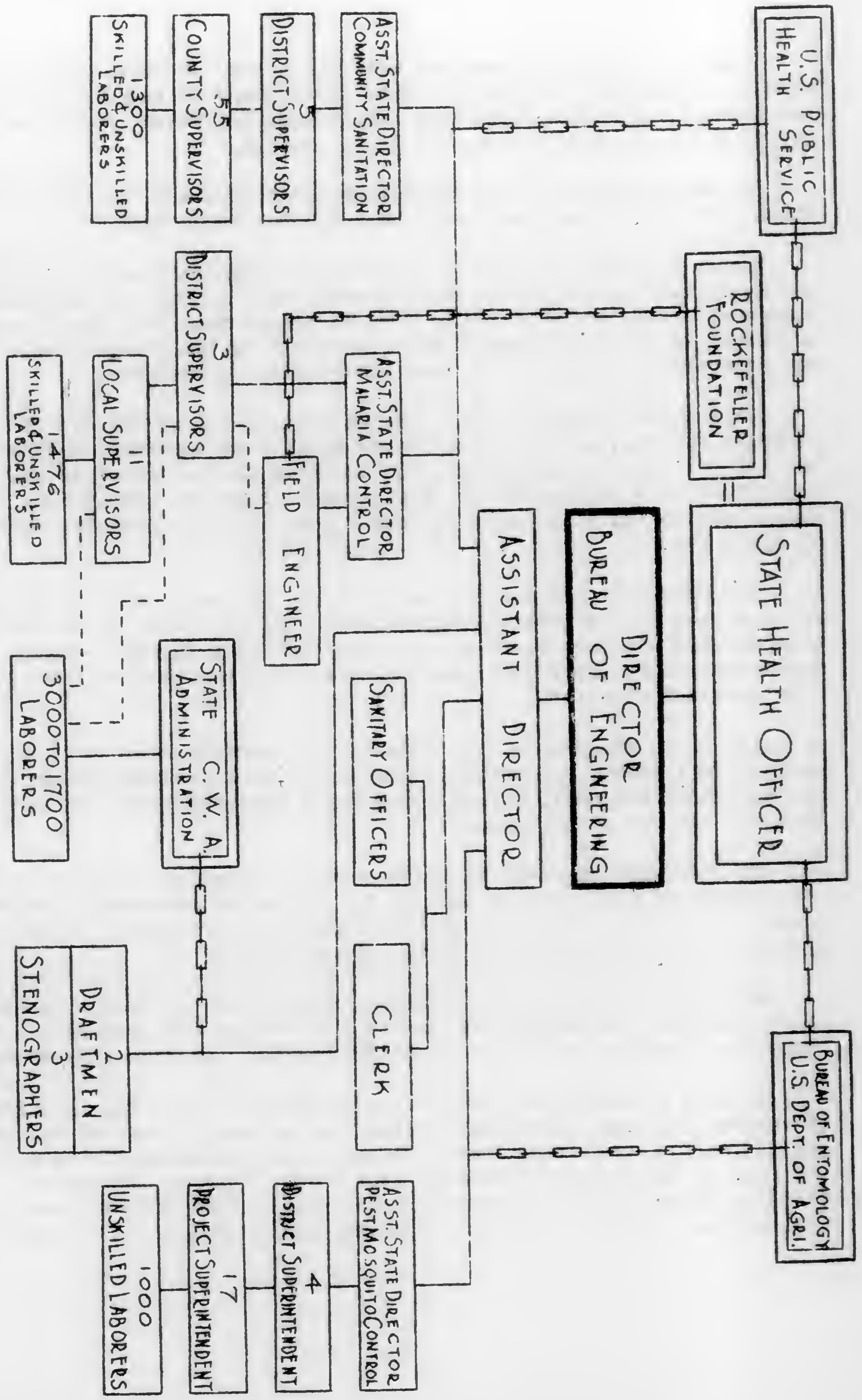
The regular administrative personnel consisting of Director, Assistant Director (and Water Analyst), and Clerk has remained intact. In the field this regular force was supplemented by five sanitary officers until April 1, then being reduced to three until May 1, when one sanitary officer who had been used as Assistant State Director of Community Sanitation resumed his former position. Until November 1, the Bureau operated with four sanitary officers, and it was then augmented by taking over the Field Engineer who had been furnished up to that time by the Rockefeller Foundation for Malaria Control work.

With only four sanitary officers to carry on the regular functions of the Bureau, nine counties in the northeastern part of the state were not assigned in rearranging the districts, but an attempt was made to handle routine matters in this area from the central office. The arrangement was far from satisfactory, but was unavoidable.

### Emergency Personnel

In addition to the above regular personnel the extra duties under CWA and FERA programs necessitated a tremendous expansion, the direction of which was centered in the regular administrative staff of the Bureau. The complicated mechanism involved is illustrated on the accompanying chart. In this the linked line represents a cooperative arrangement in which payment of personnel was made by the cooperating agency, and the work was directed conjointly, through the State Health Officer and the Bureau of Engineering.

At the conclusion of the Federal CWA on February 15, a plan for its continuation as a State CWA project was submitted to the State Administration. This was approved on February 23, the Public Health Service continuing to furnish two Assistant State Directors and travel allowance for all district and county supervisors on malaria control and community sanitation.


U.S. Public Health Service
Rockefeller Foundation
State Health Officer
Bureau of Entomology U.S. Dept. of Agri.
Director Bureau of Engineering
Assistant Director
Sanitary Officers
Clerk
Asst. State Director Community Sanitation
5 District Supervisors
55 County Supervisors
1300 Skilled & Unskilled Laborers
Asst. State Director Malaria Control
3 District Supervisors
Field Engineer
11 Local Supervisors
1476 Skilled & Unskilled Laborers
State C. W. A. Administration
3000 to 1700 Laborers
2 Draftmen
3 Stenographers
Asst. State Director Pest Mosquito Control
4 District Superintendent
17 Project Superintendent
1000 Unskilled Laborers

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
ORGANIZATION CHART
DURING FEDERAL C. W. A. 1934.

The cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, ceased entirely on February 15 and all of the expense was borne by the State Emergency Relief Administration, using the same supervisory set-up as had been in use under the CWA.

On March 10 the CWA was definitely abolished and the FERA continued the State projects on the same basis as under the State CWA.

March 19 marked the decentralization reorganization of the FERA, by which the State was divided into ten districts, with a Regional Administrator in charge of each. State projects were no longer mandatory and it was therefore necessary to have each work project approved by the County Administrator and the Regional Administrator before labor would be assigned.

To conserve funds for the general supervision of malaria and sanitation programs the Public Health Service on April 1 discontinued paying travel allowance of all county supervisors, and on April 15 the travel of all district supervisors was discontinued. With travel allowance eliminated, district supervisors were of no value so their names were stricken from the State projects on April 19.

The Public Health Service on April 19 approved a new arrangement in which the salaries of ten District Supervisors were paid with no travel allowance. A supervisor was thus to be attached to each FERA Regional office for advisory assistance on all public health projects. The two assistant State Directors were retained as before.

All State projects of the FERA were discontinued on April 28. This included all county supervisors on malaria and sanitation programs, as well as the assistant director, district and local superintendents on pest mosquito control, and one stenographer.

In line with approval of April 19 by the Service eight district supervisors were appointed May 1 and two on May 7, but due to necessary retrenchments very little labor was assigned by the FERA during the remainder of the month to any projects, funds being used only for direct relief.

On June 9 the FERA created Monroe County into a separate region making eleven in all. Supervision of health projects in this region was assumed by the Bureau through the district sanitary officer in that part of the State.

October 1 brought on another readjustment in the FERA in which the number of regions was reduced to nine, changes being made in all of the boundaries except the one comprising Monroe County. A readjustment was made then in having four of the districts looked after by the district supervisors coincide with the FERA boundaries, but because of no travel allowance the remaining four regions were divided into six districts, each assigned to a district supervisor.

A supplementary state project was revived on October 26 which permitted the employment of six men on cross-connection surveys and nineteen privy salesmen, but it was not in operation but a short time and cancellation was ordered for December 7.

On November 1 the participation of the Rockefeller Foundation was withdrawn and one assistant state director was withdrawn by the U. S. Public Health Service.

One District Supervisor resigned December 1.

Thus the emergency organization for the last month of the year consisted of one assistant state director with travel allowance, and nine district supervisors. Advices have been received from the Service that the services of district supervisors terminate on December 31, with the prospect that they may be reinstated if and when an expected new work project is inaugurated.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The Bureau has continued the routine inspections and analyses of the public water supplies in the State, the submission of samples being required either monthly or quarterly according to the plan inaugurated during 1932. Quarterly samples only are required from those water supplies from deep wells, involving no treatment, which have given consistently satisfactory results over a period of years. Monthly samples are required of all other supplies. As shown in the accompanying tabulation, 4749 samples have been examined for bacterial quality during the year. Standard Methods of water analysis of the American Public Health Association are used in all Laboratory work.

The Public Works Administration approved but three applications for water works in Florida, contracts for which were all let during the year. These were as follows:

Miami - New reservoirs and replacement of wood stave pipe mains with cast-iron pipe.

Pahokee - Complete water treatment plant and distribution system. Raw water obtained from Lake Okeechobee.

Lake City - New well supply, with chemical treatment, storage and pumping equipment, including new housing for all.

Other cities and communities requesting assistance in solving water problems include

Panama City - New supply and treatment desired for removal of excess iron. PWA application made.

Pass-a-Grille - New supply needed due excessive salt in present supply. Distribution system needs remodelling. PWA private loan requested.

Marianna - New well supply at Boys Industrial School. Chlorination added.

Foley - Excessive iron removal treatment recommended.

Lake Placid - Installation of cover on treatment plant.

Palatka - Installation of ammoniator for chloramine treatment of city water supply.

Live Oak - Modern chlorinator installed.

Gainesville - Florida Farm Colony new reservoir and chlorinator to be installed.

Weleka - New water supply developed under CWA proves unsatisfactory for purposes intended. No health problem involved.

Yankeetown - Chlorination recommended because of repeated unsatisfactory bacteriological showing of samples.

Ft. Myers - New water supply recommended to replace present highly saline supply. Numerous shallow wells drilled indicate satisfactory quantity available if financing of treatment can be provided.

The treatment recommended for Palatka was not only to overcome the periodical occurrence of bad water conditions, but to anticipate the future as well. The source of supply is from springs originating in the ravine azalea gardens which are opened to thousands of visitors afoot and in automobiles during the azalea blooming period.

The amoebic dysentery outbreak was a very vivid example of what may happen in any community which does not maintain a system of inspection and recording connections with the public drinking water supply. The Bureau has consistently reminded city and water works officials of the necessity for this information and the elimination of cross-connections as is required by Rule No. 98 of the Board.

Partial surveys were made in Pensacola, Panama City, Ocala and Tallahassee by regular staff members, and investigations on an intensive scale were begun in Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami, Daytona Beach and Jacksonville with FERA assistants. Much valuable data was obtained which is being compiled for reference back to the municipality for corrective study. The city of Miami is proceeding with the investigation and elimination of all cross-connections, including defective plumbing. St. Petersburg has eliminated the majority of its three or four hundred cross-connections and continues its efforts in this direction through the water department, and determined efforts are being made in other cities to overcome as much as possible this menace to the public water supply.

## Certification to the Treasury Department

Cooperation with the Domestic Quarantine Division, U. S. Public Health Service through inspection and certification of water supplies used for drinking on common carriers engaged in interstate traffic has been continued and for the seventh successive year every supply in the State so used has been certified.

Supplies in eight cities which had in the past been given full certification were placed on provisional status. This was done because of the existence of a considerable number of cross-connections with no records or control being exercised by local officials. The provisional status will remain until this condition has been satisfactorily removed.

Certification is furnished thirteen railroads, twenty-four steamship lines, and six airports, covering all forms of interstate travel except by bus.

## Bottled Water

Rule No. 26 of the Board requires every firm selling bottled water in Florida to secure a permit from the State Board of Health. Sixty-one such permits were issued during 1934. Five of these were issued to out-of-state firms in which the necessary physical inspection of plants has been made by the respective State Health Department officials.

Permits are granted when bacterial analyses are satisfactory and physical examination of the plant indicates proper sanitary methods. The Bureau only certifies to the bacterial quality of the water when examined, and this does not include medicinal properties nor so called "Radio-activity." The Federal Food and Drug Administration is very strict on the labeling of water shipped interstate in which medicinal claims are made which cannot be substantiated, and the Bureau in cooperation with that Department eliminates indiscriminate labeling wherever possible.

## Chemical Analyses

Lack of personnel and equipment prevent the making of complete chemical analyses of water in the Bureau laboratory. Such partial studies as Alkalinity, Chlorides, Sulphates, Hardness, Color, Iron, and Total Solids are made in connection with improvement studies on municipal water supplies. There is a definite need for a greater service to public water works through a more complete chemical laboratory.

Some temporary assistance in this line will be obtained through a special arrangement made with a commercial laboratory by which a large number of samples will be examined during the coming year for a sum approximately one fifth of the usual charge. Standard Methods of the American Public Health Association are used and the results given in a form similar to that used in publication 596 G of the U. S. Geological Survey, in which the Bureau cooperated with the Survey in examining more than 400 water samples from Florida in 1923.

In recent years a condition of human teeth known as mottled enamel has been definitely associated with the presence of fluorides in the drinking water supplies. Appearing in early childhood this not only causes an unsightly appearance of the teeth but usually does severe damage. While the condition is particularly prevalent in the Middle West, because of the extensive phosphate areas in this State, it was deemed advisable to make investigations to determine its prevalence in water, both surface and underground, in this State. The phosphatic deposits contain an average of 4½ fluorine, according to Dr. A. P. Black of the University of Florida, and water in contact with this mineral dissolves appreciable quantities of fluorine.

Through the assistance of the Florida Emergency Relief Administration, Dr. Black was able to enlist the aid of advanced students in chemistry to make the laboratory determinations, and this Bureau assisted in sample collections, so that 421 samples were examined. Taking the results from Dr. Black's report, 29 samples showed an excess of 1.00 part per million, two of which were in excess of 2.00 parts per million. Twenty-six of the 29 samples were taken from deep seated wells in a small area of the State embraced by Manatee, Hardee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, and Collier Counties. There is a need of more intensive study of the problem in this area and the State Board of Health should make this possible.

## AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Florida Section, A.W.W.A. was held in Daytona Beach, April 16 and 17th, with a fair attendance of water works operators and superintendents. The Director of the Bureau serves as Secretary of this Section. Through this organization the water works officials are brought into a closer relationship which serves to improve the interchange of ideas of public benefit, also the work of the Bureau in supervising sanitary control of water supplies is thereby further coordinated.

The Short School for Water Plant Operators usually held in conjunction with the annual meeting was postponed until the Spring of 1935. This school is conducted through the cooperation of the University of Florida, the Extension Division, and the State Board of Health.

It is unfortunate that the change of management of city affairs so often results in the uprooting of efficient management of a public utility of as great public health importance as the water department. It is hoped that this organization may be of benefit in overcoming this drawback.

The Director is also a director on the Board of the national organization and as such attended the sessions at the annual convention, held in June at New York City.

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## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A safe water supply and proper treatment and disposal of human wastes are essential public health requirements in every community, large or small. A most important function of the Bureau is to see that they are obtained.

Progress in proper sewage treatment and disposal continues very slowly. A new plant has been installed at Tallahassee, which includes settling and trickling filters. No progress has been made in obtaining funds for the much needed improvements in Tampa, notwithstanding public meetings and journeys to Washington. It is doubtful whether satisfactory works can be completed in this area without special legislation enabling the inclusion of the suburban area outside of the city limits.

PWA funds have been allotted to Pensacola for two sewage treatment plants to eliminate present raw sewage outfalls into Pensacola Bay, which are responsible for restricted shellfish areas and condemned bathing beaches in that vicinity.

Other improvements include:

Ocala - new chlorination equipment to complete treatment of all city sewage.

Sanford - Rebuilding of sewer lines.

Panama City - New sewers with relief labor.

Clermont - Cleaning and sterilization of mains and elevated tank.

Jacksonville - Continuation of installation of sewers with relief labor and under CWA.

Zolfo Springs - Municipal septic tank.

Largo - Cleaning Septic Tank.

Bradenton - Sewer outfall.

Winter Park - Maintenance and rehabilitation of treatment plant.

Chattahoochee - Plans for complete sewage treatment plant (settling, trickling filters and separate sludge digestion) were prepared in Bureau, for State Hospital for Insane, at request of Superintendent.

## THE FLORIDA SANITARY PIT PRIVY

The disposal of human wastes in unsewered areas is one of great importance in this state. During the beginning of the CWA program, designs were prepared in the Bureau for use by those engaged in privy building on a mass scale. The Florida type of privy was called for, using precast concrete slabs poured at a central plant, hauled to the point of erection and set up by a separate crew.

This type of privy vault, designed in the Bureau prior to 1920, has been illustrated in all privy bulletins issued to date. These were built of wood, brick and concrete. Concrete vaults were poured in place, or precast in a central yard, and in 1927 were built of precast slabs poured in a central yard and assembled at the point of installation, the slabs being joined together with bolts.

In 1929 application was made to the U. S. Patent Office for patent on a tank of the same design as had been in use in this State for nine years previous, claiming:

> "In an apparatus of the class set forth, a tank made of precast concrete slabs partially imbedded in the ground and embodying front, rear and end slabs formed with means at their vertical edges for locking them together when assembled in a box-like shape, said rear slab being of less height than the front slab and the top edges of said end slabs being inclined downwardly and rearwardly for a portion of their length, a front and a rear top slab also precast and supported by the vertical slabs, said rear top slab being positioned on the inclined portion of the end walls and said front top slab being formed with seat openings, and a housing covering the front upper portion of said tank leaving the upper rear portion exposed outside of the housing for the purposes set forth."

A patent was granted by the U. S. Patent Office and on August 12, 1931, Mr. E. L. Filby, then director of the Bureau, endorsed the plan showing the patented tank, as follows:

"This Privy is in accord with plans and specifications of the Florida State Board of Health."

Privy building is usually the owner's problem and was not generally looked upon as being worth consideration by building contractors. Being the only one in the business the above patentee was recommended to numerous municipalities when privy building was ordered by the sanitary officers, with the result that the impression was created in his mind that patent rights were supported by the State Board of Health.

With the need of mass construction during CWA the precast slab vault was

decided upon, but many obstacles were thrown in the way by the patentee, letters being addressed to the President of the U. S. A., bringing down an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. This investigation was dropped, but in order to avoid further interference with the program a new set of plans and instructions were drawn up adopting the U. S. Public Health Service type of privy. The issuance of these plans did not meet with public favor, not being as adaptable to Florida conditions and being slightly more expensive to build.

The result was that a number of communities continued to use the other type and a complaint by the patentee was then addressed to the Federal Relief Administrator in Washington as relief labor was used in building the privies. This complaint alleged that "any pit toilet extending into the ground, the sides and walls of which tank carry the seat, is covered by U. S. Patent #1780099, regardless of kind of material used in the construction of said pit toilet tank." There being no middle ground to take under the circumstances the Bureau definitely challenged the validity of the patent on the following points:

(1) prior design by State Board of Health.

(2) patentee claims too extensive, even covering housing of privy.

(3) materials of which a structure is built cannot be patented, even though more lasting.

(4) precast concrete slabs were used in Jacksonville and in Lakeland more than two years prior to application for patent.

(5) publication of design and extensive use of same for more than ten years prior to patent application.

(6) the approval of Director of Bureau in 1931 indicated that the design and construction of the patentees tank followed the plans and specifications of the State Board of Health.

A complete set of working drawings was then drawn up showing "The Florida Sanitary Pit Privy," with instructions for each stage in its construction and directions for its operation. This has become the approved type. Distribution of the plans to supervisors, inspectors and officials engaged in construction was accompanied with the statement that patent claims thereto were considered invalid and any infringement claims would be contradicted by the Bureau on the points mentioned above. No further controversy has arisen to date.

A model of the above privy, one-fourth size was demonstrated at the meeting of the Florida Public Health Association in December. There was an immediate demand from the district nursing supervisors for smaller models for use in sanitation promotion. Ten more models, one-eighth size, were constructed, eight being distributed to the nursing service and one being sent to the U. S. Public Health Service at Washington, D. C. at their request.

The Bureau recommended in October that the privy resolution adopted by the Board in 1920, approving septic tank privies, the Florida tank privy, can or receptacle privies, chemical toilets and pit privies with concrete bottom, be rescinded and a new resolution be adopted approving only the Florida Sanitary Pit Privy, the U. S. Public Health Service type privy and the Incinerator or Dry Toilet for School. The excellent work of Mrs. Caldwell of the Rockefeller Foundation at Andalusia, Alabama, has demonstrated that Pit Privies can be used under almost any conditions when properly constructed.

The privy construction program will be considered under Emergency Health Projects.

## SCHOOL SANITATION

This has been a large part of the unfinished business of the Bureau for many years and no amount of coaxing, pleading, wheedling, etc. has been sufficient to educate the "educational" authorities to the necessity of safe water supplies and sanitary toilets for schools.

During 1933 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction plans were made available to all county school superintendents for sanitary toilets. If one was built there is no record of it.

During the CWA an effort was made to have schools take advantage of that opportunity to improve their sanitary facilities. Less than 20 percent of the counties replied to the letter offering assistance in securing such a project and many of these replies came too late to permit a survey of requirements, leaving no time to do the work.

In June 1934 a complete pamphlet, covering water supplies, their protection and distribution, and sanitary toilets and their construction, was prepared and distributed to every county superintendent. This followed a letter from the State Health Officer, approved by the President of the State Board of Health, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a copy of which was sent to each county superintendent, advising that schools not properly equipped with water supply and sanitary toilets would not be permitted to continue during the 1934-35 session.

Some cooperation has been received under this program. To obtain a picture of the needs of the schools a brief survey form was adopted, covering only water supply and sewage disposal, and the services of all district sanitary officers of the Board, the assistant state directors and district supervisors furnished by the Service, and the field engineer furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation (17 in all), were used in gathering data. The result of the survey is indicated in the following tabulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of schools inspected | 2179 |

| WATER SUPPLY: | |
|---|---|
| Municipal or Public supply | 569 |
| Local pressure system | 196 |
| Cisterns | 21 |
| Driven or drilled wells | 954 |
| Spring Supply | 23 |
| Dug wells | 89 |
| Dug wells - Supply protected | 3 |
| Force pump | 193 |
| Pitcher pump | 480 |
| No water supply | 471 |

| DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION: | |
|---|---|
| Covered water containers | 12 |
| Sanitary drinking fountains | 180 |
| Bubbling fountain - Unapproved | 567 |
| Ordinary spigots or pumps | 619 |
| Open bucket and dipper | 33 |
| Individual drinking cups | 65 |
| Common drinking cups | 31 |

| SEWERAGE FACILITIES: | |
|---|---|
| Adequate flush toilet system | 840 |
| Flush toilets inadequate in number | 73 |
| Disposal thru city sewers | 412 |
| Local septic tank | 401 |
| Dry or incinerator toilets | 2 |
| Can privies | 4 |
| Boys toilets with urinals provided | 987 |
| Boys toilets with no urinals | 994 |
| Illegal surface privies | 933 |
| No toilet facilities at all | 279 |
| Number of Pit Privies (various stages of disrepair) | 1018 |

It is impossible in the space allotted to make a careful analysis of the information shown above. More than one-half of all schools get their water from unprotected springs and dug wells, are equipped with common pitcher pumps, or have no water supply at all. The drinking water distribution to pupils was satisfactory in only about eleven per cent of the schools. More than fifty percent of all were equipped with upright bubblers, inverted faucets, or the pupils drank directly from the pump spout. This was approximately 70% of all schools having water supplies. In an analysis of sewerage facilities it is seen that 840 have adequate flush toilet systems, 73 only partially adequate flush toilet systems, and two with incinerator toilets, leaving 1264 with privies, or no toilet facilities at all. In most of the schools having flush toilet systems urinals, of some sort are provided, but in practically all other cases none have been installed, a condition which makes it impossible to maintain any toilet system in a reasonable sanitary condition. One school with an enrollment of more than 200 pupils had no water supply or toilets of any description. 279 schools had no toilet facilities and 933 privies were of the open back illegal type.

The business of gathering this data consumed so much time that it was far from complete on the school opening date. It was necessary that this be done along with other duties and it was therefore slow in completion. Recommendations were prepared for every school requiring improvements, setting forth what was needed. A copy of this was also furnished the State Planning Board. Since then every assistance possible has been extended to the counties in securing aid from the FERA for labor involved. A second survey of accomplishments has been started, but the data is still incomplete. It definitely indicates a considerable number of swivel chair officials unwilling to exert themselves, who prefer to respond by pleading a lack of finances. This problem is being met in many counties by a little ingenuity and effort.

Though the State Health Officer has approved summarily closing those schools not complying with sanitary provisions, this step as a general thing does not seem advisable just now. Some counties would welcome this act insofar as it covers negro schools, presumably because they would have more funds for those remaining. In view of the known shortage of finances some leniency is being granted to permit the installation of facilities with the least possible embarrassment to school authorities.

The State Board of Health should maintain a full time supervisor of sanitation for schools, who is fully informed on water supply installations, plumbing and general construction methods, to advise local school authorities on details of construction which would conform to public health principles and at the same time conserve the funds of the school board as much as possible. It will be impossible to handle all of this through present district sanitary officers. The same supervisor could review plans of new construction and repairs, a duty at present falling on the Director.

## SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES

In compliance with Rule #42 and the State Swimming Pool Law annual permits have been issued for swimming pools during the past ten years as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 .......... | 28 |
| 1926 .......... | 29 |
| 1927 .......... | 47 |
| 1928 .......... | 49 |
| 1929 .......... | 54 |
| 1930 .......... | 58 |
| 1931 .......... | 59 |
| 1932 .......... | 58 |
| 1933 .......... | 58 |
| 1934 .......... | 61 |

The expiration date of permits is June 1 and no doubt before the end of the present season there will be several additions to the 1934 list. A number of pools were constructed during the CWA, some of which had to be closed because of non-compliance with public health practice. Plans were not submitted as is required by law.

Plans were passed upon for pools at Bartow, Green Cove Springs, and Delray Beach.

An aftermath of the exclusion of Brevard County by the Legislature in 1933 from the provision of the State Swimming Pool Law was reflected in a new pool built at Melbourne Beach, which does not comply with current structural practice for swimming pools. An inquiry from the editor of the Titusville Star-Advocate asking if a permit was issued for the water hole at Indian River City as a swimming pool, was replied to by stating that it was not only disapproved, but it should be condemned as a menace to public health. It is certainly a poor advertisement for health regulations of the State and its location is such that a majority of Florida's automobile visitors are given the impression that this is the type of construction permitted throughout the State. The local law of Brevard County should be repealed. The Director feels this very keenly, being a member of the Joint Committee on Swimming Pools and Bathing Places of the State Sanitary Engineers Conference and the Public Health Engineering Section of the American Public Health Association.

In addition to initial inspections of swimming pools for permits the district sanitary officers maintain routine inspections of the permitted pools throughout the season as well as the many bathing places at lakes and at the beaches. Though the latter are not required to have permits under present practice they are expected to maintain the necessary sanitary facilities in a satisfactory manner.

## TOURIST CAMP SANITATION

As required by law and regulations of the Board permits were issued during the past seven years for tourist camps as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1927-28 ............... | 213 |
| 1928-29 ............... | 178 |
| 1929-30 ............... | 163 |
| 1930-31 ............... | 173 |
| 1931-32 ............... | 215 |
| 1932-33 ............... | 218 |
| 1933-34 .......... | 218 |

The expiration date for tourist camp permits is September 1 and no doubt the number of permitted camps will be greatly increased before that date.

Tourist camps are entering a new stage. The original tent city is now seldom seen, but the present season shows an enormous trend toward travelling with the house car trailer, which may be detached leaving the car for side trips and local communication. The situation on the lower East Coast before the end of the year was becoming very acute. It is difficult to supervise this type of tourist outside of approved tourist camps and the latter are rapidly becoming over-crowded. Improper disposal of human wastes is the greatest menace to the uncontrolled trailer house car visitor in our midst. Some assistance is received on this problem in the cities but on the outskirts and in rural areas the district sanitary officers are finding this a very difficult problem requiring much time.

The increase of trailer traffic often overbalances sanitary facilities of permitted tourist camps which are prepared to handle only a limited number of campers outside of cabins. A requirement for registration of all visitors set up in the rule No. 91, which has not been enforced for some time, will have to be insisted upon so as to determine whether facilities provided are sufficient between inspections. The latter are made at some weeks intervals and without registration there is no record of patronage except during inspection periods.

Conference was had with a supervising architect of the State Hotel Commission regarding conflicting legislation on tourist camps. That Department is uncertain as to overlapping of inspections on these places. This Department has no choice except to exercise supervision over all places where "three or more tents, tent houses or camp cottages are maintained for use most generally by transients." In the opinion of this Bureau such establishments should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the other Department by which they are classified as "rooming houses." A clarification of the law on this subject should be requested at the next session of the Legislature.

## MOSQUITO CONTROL

Malaria and Pest Mosquito Control will be included in Emergency Health Projects later in this report.

Mention should be made however of a cooperative arrangement in the newly created Broward and Dade County Anti-Mosquito Districts by which a superintendent has been appointed to supervise the work in both counties. He will take up his duties on January 15, 1935. Under this plan the overhead expenses of supervision to each county is greatly reduced and it is possible to pay a salary sufficient to attract a man of experience to the position. The Bureau acts in an advisory capacity in the mosquito control work of these districts.

Special mention should be recorded of the untiring efforts of Dr. W. W. McKibben of Miami and Dr. B. F. Butler of Hollywood, which were responsible for the creation of the two anti-mosquito districts in their respective communities.

The meeting of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association, postponed in 1933, was again postponed in 1934. The meetings of the Association are usually sponsored by the Bureau, and it was impossible to arrange the meeting for the time set, due to illness of the director and assistant director, the latter also being secretary of the association.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

The Bureau has continued to recommend cooperative arrangements for a water supply between the town of Belle Glade and State Prison Farm No. 2. As it will be necessary for either place to use water from Lake Okeechobee as the initial supply the installation of one plant large enough for all would be the only satisfactory economical arrangement.

A sanitary survey was made of the Girls Industrial School at Ocala for determination of source of flies and mosquitoes. Improper manure disposal and faulty sewage disposal practice was found to be the cause.

Upon the recommendation of the Bureau, chlorinators will be installed at the water works plants of the Boys Industrial School at Marianna and at the Florida Farm Colony at Gainesville.

A complete sewage treatment plant was designed in the Bureau for the treatment of sewage from the State Hospital for Insane at Chattahoochee. The installation of this plant was ordered following recommendations of the Bureau.

A survey was made of sewage outfalls at the State Prison Farm at Raiford. This is to be followed up and some method of treatment should be provided before final discharge of the effluent into the creek now creating nuisance conditions.

## OTHER INSTITUTIONS

An arrangement with the State Department of Public Welfare provides that certain child-caring institutions shall be approved by the State Board of Health before licenses may be issued. A number of these inspections were made. One, a negro orphanage in Miami, was so bad that legal notice had to be served for immediate correction of sanitary conditions. The Bureaus of Communicable Diseases and Engineering make the inspections for the State Board of Health.

Jails, court houses, road and contractors camps, recreation camps and playgrounds have been visited by Bureau representatives on routine and special investigations throughout the year.

## CANNERIES

Canneries permitted during the 1932-33 season numbered 66 according to the last annual report. For the present season permits have been issued for 88 canneries.

Recommendations were made to the State Health Officer concerning changes in the cannery regulations to clarify certain sections of the rule on that subject. One relates to handwashing "after each absence from post of duty" instead of "after using toilet." Approved water was recommended for cleaning as well as drinking and culinary uses, and "steam where necessary" was added. The changes also included definite clarification regarding floor cleanliness and disposal of wastes.

The emergency meat canning operations of the FERA were followed up as carefully as limited personnel permitted. The canneries were all required to meet the sanitary standards of commercial canneries and in this excellent cooperation was given the Bureau. Some difficulty was experienced in proper disposal of wastes from the canneries and slaughter houses handling FERA cattle, and in this emergency work it was necessary to use the district supervisors furnished by the U.S.P.H.S., as regular personnel was too busy to adequately handle the situation.

The severe freeze of December extending to most of the state has delayed tomato canning this season. Coming as it does at the height of the tourist season the cannery inspection work cannot be adequately cared for with regular personnel. For the six months period at least emergency inspection service should be made available for tomato, grapefruit and juice canneries. With the plan of the FERA setting up community canning centers throughout the state more pressure will be brought on Bureau personnel in maintaining sanitary standards. Many of these contemplated in rural kitchens are very crude, and though perhaps suitable for limited individual uses they are not satisfactory for volume output where many persons are involved.

## OYSTERS

Permits for oyster shucking plants and shellstock shippers numbered 100 for 1933-34, as against 95 for the previous season. Expiration date of certificates is September 1.

Shucked oysters from all certified houses in the Apalachicola area were examined in the Bureau laboratory in October, November and December, and scores were computed.

U. S. Public Health Service sanitary engineer in charge of Interstate Sanitary District No. 2 visited shellfish houses on the East Coast as far South as New Smyrna during December, houses in the other areas to be visited early in 1935.

The work of posting signs warning the public against promiscous collection and consumption of shellfish from polluted areas was extended so as to include all condemned areas and a considerable portion of other waters where oyster growing is not carried on commercially but where individuals may endanger their own health by using oysters therefrom.

New sketches were made of the condemned or restricted shellfish areas, but it was impossible to find time for check surveys during the year. These are needed particularly in the Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, New Smyrna, Escambia Bay, Blackwater Bay and Apalachicola Bay areas. No surveys have been made in the vicinity of Apalachicola and this should be arranged for immediately to avert possible dangers from unknown pollution conditions in the area.

The recommendation made in the last annual report is repeated: "A special law setting forth a penalty for taking shellfish from an area declared polluted by the State Board of Health is needed and should be requested of the next Legislature." This law should also require that every shipper, re-shipper, packer, repacker and wholesaler of shellfish comply with the sanitary regulations of the State Board of Health.

During December several cases of typhoid fever in Tallahassee were investigated by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, and eating oysters from Spring Creek seemed implicated. A check on the beds however showed no foundation for condemning the oysters at their source. There was some suspicion regarding two houses which had been erroneously certified and their permits were canceled.

## MILK SANITATION

Little has been done in advancing the policy of the State Board of Health in carrying on the approved program of milk sanitation through operation of the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code, including the rating of cities. Shortage of personnel has not permitted the release of sanitary officers for this work.

With the expectation that this work would be resumed after January 1, the Milk Investigations Division of the Service assigned an Associate Milk Specialist to work in Florida during December for the purpose of coordinating the Florida program with that of other States.

It is planned that all sanitary officers will assist local municipalities in their inspection service and one sanitary officer will be assigned to make all ratings throughout the State at least once each year.

Several inspections were made of dairies at the request of authorities in charge of CCC camps and numbers of small dairy inspections were made throughout the State. Concentrated surveys were made of dairies serving Crestview, DeFuniak Springs and in Pinellas County by district sanitary officers.

For some time considerable pressure has been brought to bear urging the Bureau to undertake State wide inspection of small dairies of five cows and less which are exempted from the provisions of the State Milk Products Law administered under the State Department of Agriculture. The Director has consistently held to the position that two agencies cannot expect to divide inspection work of dairies on the basis of number of cows. Jurisdiction of the State Board of Health is based entirely upon public health significance of milk sanitation, and this is not determined by number of cows milked. Being impossible to inspect all dairies in a satisfactory manner it was felt that only special inspections called to the attention of the Board as needing attention would be made.

Conferences with the Director of the State Milk Control Board were had with a view of learning what dairies were properly conducted and equipped and thus qualified to be licensed by that Board. Arrangements were made to furnish an inspector to visit all dairies in question, reporting to the director of the Milk Control Board the condition of each and whether or not they complied with the regulations of the State Board of Health. Salary and expenses of this inspector are paid entirely by the milk control board.

## RABIES

Excellent progress in reduction of rabies was reported in the last annual report, but the year 1934 shows a marked increase in the number of specimens submitted and positive findings in the State Laboratory. The last months of the year show a more decided increase, proving definitely that the intensive work which was done in 1932 and 1933 in securing wide spread vaccination of dogs has worn off and will need to be repeated. Criticism of the vaccination program by a representative of the Anti-Vivisection League was responsible for holding up the work in one locality during the year, but no change is suggested from previous recommendations for compulsory universal vaccination of all dogs every twelve months. Towns and cities should consider this as a health measure and every effort should be made to reduce the cost to the dog-owner to the lowest possible amount. A rabies vaccination clinic, where vaccine may be administered at cost, is suggested.

## DRAINAGE WELLS

Permits for 13 drainage wells have been issued during the year, located near the following centers of population: Orlando 4, Ocala 2, Bartow 1, Tampa 1, Eustis 1 and Miami 4. All of these wells will receive only condenser and excess storm water free from sewage contamination.

Information has been requested of the State Road Department regarding wells drilled by that Department for the disposal of surplus storm waters for highway drainage. This information has been submitted only in part. No permits were issued by the State Board of Health for these wells and this should be brought to the official attention of the Road Department so that in future the proposed locations might be studied before the wells are drilled.

## "DOG FLIES"

In the Gulf Coast section of North West Florida during the late summer and early autumn of every year there is an infestation of Stomoxys Calcitrans, locally known as "dog flies." They have no known connection with disease transmission at present, but because of their pestiferous nature many appeals have been made to the State Board of Health for aid in their control. Dr. W. V. King of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology was taken through this territory on a preliminary survey in 1933 by the Director of the Bureau and his cooperation arranged for during 1934.

Some seasons infestations in this section are worse than others but when they do occur they cause large economic losses readily comparable to heavy salt marsh mosquito invasions of other localities. Dairymen report reductions in milk production as great as fifty percent within a week after their appearance. Cattle grow poor as they stand in water of the bays and bayous up to their backs to escape the bites of this fly. Fishermen find them unbearable on a land breeze fifteen miles from shore. Bathing beaches and summer cottages are deserted during six weeks to two months of the most delightful part of the season.

Peculiar breeding habits of the "dog fly" may account for its prevalence in late summer and early autumn. Heavy production has been noticed in drifts of a particular seaweed, or more properly called algae, large quantities of which drift in from the Gulf during the latter part of June through July and August and are deposited along the beaches. Eggs are presumably laid by preference in this seaweed or algae after it has reached the beach and if kept sufficiently moist by seepage and capillary attraction their development follows through the larval and pupal stages to the adult fly.

The algae mentioned has been identified as Gulf Weed or Sargassum. The cooperative studies made with Dr. King during the past summer led to finding definite breeding under the conditions mentioned, but need to be continued. Sponsorship of this program will have to be assumed by the State Board of Health if there is to be an early solution of this problem.

Trapping attempts carried on during the last season with FERA and local assistance in five counties proved conclusively that Stomoxys do not readily enter traps baited with carrion or saccharine substances. Such a program was discouraged as being impracticable.

## KEY WEST REHABILITATION

Upon the acceptance of the task of rehabilitation of Key West by the FERA in July, the Administrator requested the assistance of the Bureau in the organization of a sanitary department under a plan which could later be absorbed by the municipality.

A sanitary officer of the Bureau was assigned to this task and remained for a considerable time in getting the organization in operation. A former sanitary officer of the Bureau was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector with Sanitary inspectors, food and dairy inspector, privy construction supervisor and garbage and scavenger superintendent. As many as twelve trucks were assigned by the administrator to this department which was operated for some weeks as a branch of this Bureau. A tremendous amount of clean-up work was done in the city, food inspection was put on a firm basis and regular dairy inspection under the Standard Milk Ordinance was inaugurated.

A novel plan for caring for small dairies which could not rebuild in a satisfactory manner was put into use. The cattle and equipment were appraised and purchased outright by the Relief Administration.

Garbage and scavenger service was also organized on a regular basis and all property owners were furnished new covered metal garbage cans at cost. Use of these cans was hastened by instructions to garbage collectors to take up all containers into which garbage was placed unless they were standard approved cans.

Through this department a severe dengue fever epidemic was no doubt forestalled as it was when clean up work was started one of the most fertile fields known for production of Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes. The sanitation program included oiling of cisterns, filling or recovering being the permanent cure.

During December arrangements were made to have the responsibility for the sanitary work assumed entirely by the new sanitary department.

In the plans for permanent improvement in Key West there are included proposals for a new salt water supply and sewerage system. The bureau has been requested to collaborate on these plans.

## LEGION CONVENTION IN MIAMI

With the expectation of 150,000 visitors to the Legion Convention in October, in which from 400 to 600 Pullman cars were to be used for hotel accomodations during the meeting, three sanitary officers were assigned to duty in Miami to supervise extra sanitary services. Such excellent preparations were made in advance by the railroads that no special burden fell upon the Bureau during the meeting. There was a considerable reduction in numbers of cars handled over expectations, but it is believed that the full capacity of the yards could have been handled with equal ease.

## DISASTER RELIEF

Several meetings were held with representatives of the American Red Cross, The State Adjutant General, State Health Officer and Alexander Blair representing the Roebling Estate, for the purpose of making plans for action in case of tropical storms requiring evacuating the population from the Lake Okeechobee section. Temporary camp sites were chosen at Lake Placid on the West side and Okeechobee City on the East side. Plans were drawn for box car latrines as well as latrines to be used at the concentration points. These were furnished to Alexander Blair, the Roebling Estate furnishing both materials and labor for providing this equipment. Fortunately the plans were all complete and the absence of storms during 1934 made them unnecessary.

It is assumed that before another "hurricane season" the dykes around Lake Okeechobee will be completed sufficiently to make it unnecessary to plan future evacuations of this territory because of flood waters.

## EMERGENCY HEALTH PROJECTS

This subject is divided into four subheads: Malaria Control, Community Sanitation, Post Mosquito Control and Dengue Fever Control. Information regarding personnel used in these projects was given in the first part of this report and only the work accomplished will be covered here.

### Malaria Control

Malaria Control projects were supervised in 33 counties under the Federal CWA from December 19, 1933 to February 15, 1934. The estimated population of these counties is 649,110 and approximately 347,055 received some benefit from the work. No estimate is available of the work which was done on local projects during this period, but an approximation may be secured when it is known that an average of 1000 men was used on Federal CWA for four weeks and more than 1300 men were used for the same period on local projects.

The period from February 15 to April 28 marked that under which the work was supervised under State CWA and State ERA projects. It will be noted in the tabulation below that no screening was done under the Federal project as this was not considered a legitimate expense under the CWA.

| Character of Work Accomplished | Federal CWA | State CWA |
|---|---|---|
| Main Ditches | 15.5 miles | 15.25 miles |
| Lateral Ditches | 7.0 miles | 4.50 miles |
| Old Ditches Reclaimed | 5.25 miles | 17.75 miles |
| Right of Way Cleared | 34.75 miles | 72.50 miles |
| Fills | 6222 cu. yds. | 500 cu. yds. |
| Ponds Drained | 15 | - |
| Houses Screened | - | 373 |

Under the program followed April 28 to December 27 the following is taken from the report of the Assistant State Director to the Office of Malaria Investigations U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

| Character of Work Accomplished | F.E.R.A. April 28 to December 27 |
|---|---|
| Main Ditch (Linear feet) | 571,559 |
| Lateral Ditch (Linear feet) | 259,025 |
| Reclaimed Ditch (Linear feet) | 684,159 |
| Fills (Cubic yards) | 44,778 |
| Reconditioned Streams (Linear feet) | 48,167 |
| Right of Way Cleared (Acres) | 503.794 |
| Ponds Cleaned (Acres) | 123.092 |
| Houses Screened | 1,399 |
| Doors Screened | 3,019 |
| Windows Screened | 10,158 |
| Porches Screened (Linear feet) | 8,512 |

Malaria control through the drainage program alone is not expected to have great permanent value, however, unless it is followed by continued maintenance. To this end it is recommended that the Legislature be memorialized to make it possible for cities and counties to use convict labor for ditching and maintenance of ditches for mosquito control, provided, that it shall only be permitted when such a program is approved by the State Health Officer. The inclusion of this provision makes it possible to prevent exploitation of prison labor for private purposes.

## Community Sanitation

Community Sanitation included the construction of privies at homes and at schools, the property owner paying for the cost of materials, the labor

being furnished by relief labor through CWA and ERA sources.

During the Federal CWA 1106 privies were constructed and 41 were repaired. During State CWA 127 privies were constructed. Under the regional plan of the FERA, during the eight months of its operation 4916 privies were built, 1352 privies were repaired and 73 septic tanks were built.

In most of the smaller counties where it has been difficult to set up privy projects either due to failure to finance materials or failure of the FERA to assign labor for the projects, some work has been done in assisting the county school superintendents in getting labor assigned for building sanitary toilets at schools. In numbers of instances the program also included new water supplies or improvements to the system then in use.

## Pest Mosquito Control

This project started under the Federal CWA under a direct assignment to the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which in turn made a cooperative arrangement with the State Health Officer to supervise the work through the Bureau of Engineering. At the conclusion of the Federal CWA the program was continued by the State CWA through an arrangement between the State Board of Health and the ERA. This was later continued under local supervision with advisory assistance from the district supervisors assigned to the regional ERA offices. The work accomplished under these projects is tabulated below:

| Work Accomplished | CWA<br>To April 28 | ERA<br>To December 27 |
|---|---|---|
| Main ditch (Lineal feet) | 1,499,239 | 228,825 |
| Lateral ditch (Lineal feet) | | 204,388 |
| Reclaimed ditch (Lineal feet) | 55,941 | 769,027 |
| Streams Reconditioned (Lineal feet) | 87,293 | 15,172 |
| Fills (Cubic Yards) | - | 13,046 |
| Right of Way Cleared (Acres) | 350.57 | 158.46 |
| Ponds Cleaned (Acres) | - | 2.7 |

This work was done in 18 counties along the East Coast and the southern part of the West Coast.

## Dengue Fever Control

The dengue fever epidemic in Miami brought an order from the State Health

Officer to mobilize all forces in preventing its spread into other sections of the State. The Bureau personnel and emergency personnel were thrown into the work. Letters with instructions on procedure were sent to mayors of all cities in the state, railroad superintendents, district sanitary officers, district supervisors and regional engineers of the ERA. The State Health Officer had contacted the State ERA Administrator and orders were issued to all regional offices to render whatever assistance they could.

The response was magnificent. The entire State received a clean-up which has never been equalled. Bureau personnel contacted city officials, helping to organize inspection services and clean-up campaigns, some of which were financed by the local governing bodies, but labor was usually furnished through the ERA.

An outstanding piece of work was done in Tampa in which the City Health Department, the Sanitary Department, the Hillsborough County ERA and the State Board of Health arranged a cooperative inspection and clean-up campaign. A district sanitary officer of the Bureau was placed in charge, under the City Health Officer, City Sanitary Officers serving as district supervisors over crews of men furnished by the ERA. Prior to the organization of this cooperative program the City Health Department in 11 weeks work in Ybor City up to October 19, had made 66,619 inspections, removed 111 loads of trash and containers and found 178-207 water containers in 12,526 of which mosquito breeding was found. The peak of reported dengue fever cases numbering 77 was for the week of October 15 to 22. The cooperative project was closed on December 13 after 8 weeks work. An average of 75 men was used; calls made 73,233; containers found 1,091,628; containers breeding mosquitoes, 20,864. The first inspection of the entire city required 4 weeks, the second inspection required 3 weeks, including one inspection through outlying sections. The last week was spent exclusively in outlying sections.

## PUBLICATIONS

With the cooperation of the ERA through furnishing of office personnel it has been possible to publish in mimeograph form four pamphlets which were prepared or rewritten in the Bureau, viz:

1. Water Supply and Sanitary Toilets for Schools.
2. Sanitary Privy Booklet.
3. Mosquito-Proofing Your Home.
4. The Filthy Fly.

Detailed sketches were made of water supply lay-outs and cross-connections from notes of field men engaged on these investigations.

A complete set of maps of the 67 counties, consisting of 169 sheets, 20" x 40" were made on a scale of 1 inch equal one mile. Locations of all schools from information secured in the school survey were platted on all of the maps except for Gadsden County.

Enlargements were made of the U. S. Engineer Corps and U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey Maps of the coastal areas from the Georgia line to Key Largo and along the West Coast as far north as the south line of Pasco County. This set consists of 180 sheets, 20" x 33" in size, drawn on a scale of 1 inch equal 800 feet. On these maps have been platted the salt marsh mosquito control ditching on which it has been possible to get reliable information.

Nine maps, 26" x 36" in size, were enlarged from the railroad and sectional map of the state prepared in 1930 by the State Department of Agriculture. Each of these sheets represents one of the nine regions through which the ERA is administered in Florida.

Copies of all of the maps listed above have been placed on file in the University of Florida Library at Gainesville in accordance with an agreement made with other state agencies comprising the Florida Mapping Authority.

Respectfully submitted,
Louva G. Lenert
Chief Engineer and Director,
Bureau of Engineering.

Dr. Henry Hanson,
State Health Officer

My dear Dr. Hanson:

I submit herewith the report of the Library for the year 1934:

| | |
|---|---|
| Books in the Library | 3270 |
| Books added during 1934 | 719 |
| Gifts | 605 |
| Purchased | 27 |
| On hand | 87 |
| Bound periodicals in the Library | 1077 |
| Bound during 1934 | 74 |
| Pamphlets, reprints, etc. in the Library | 5006 |
| Added during 1934 | 1254 |
| Reference searches | 511 |
| Letters of inquiry | 308 |
| Books loaned to public health workers, etc. throughout the State | 342 |
| Pamphlets loaned | 283 |
| Periodicals loaned | 122 |
| (The three items above do not include material used by the State Board of Health personnel in the building.) | |
| Bibliographies complied | 20 |
| Translations | 2 |
| Abstracts | 20 |

Use of the Library has more than doubled during the past year. This applies not only to the State Board of Health personnel, but to public health interests throughout the entire state. Requests for literature have been received from numerous doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers in the state, as well as from lay groups such as school teachers, social welfare workers, public libraries interested in health education material.

The purpose of the State Board of Health Library is to build up and maintain a collection of literature on public health and medicine, and to make that literature available to the members of these professions in the state. The demand for such a source of reference is increasingly apparent, and the service of the Library will only be limited by the funds available for such service.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Elizabeth Bohnenberger,
Librarian.

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December 31, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson,
State Health Officer

Dear Dr. Hanson:

I herewith submit to you the report of activities of the Multigraph Department for 1934.

The following tables are self explanatory, giving the various operations to complete printing for delivery. Items such as cutting paper and trimming are not listed as they are too numerous to mention. A report for each department is also listed giving the name of form and the total prints required.

I have also listed the two F.E.R.A. projects for the several departments. The projects have used this department to advantage; they have also furnished such materials to complete prints as were necessary.

It is to be noted that the Multigraph Department has been used extensively, the volume of printing having increased considerably over that of last year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E.F.H. Ganten,
Operator.

MULTIGRAPH DEPARTMENT

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

TABULATIONS SHOWING OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1934

| 1934 | Sheets through Multigraph | Sheets through Mimeograph | Number Sheets Perforated | Number of Pads | Sheets Assembled | Pamphlets Stapled | Sheets Numbered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 225,600 | 22,686 | 25,000 | 1,020 | | 486 | |
| Feb. | 329,545 | 33,715 | | 2,357 | 8,200 | | 2,200 |
| March | 337,875 | 44,720 | | 960 | | | |
| April | 310,360 | 11,580 | 75,000 | 1,067 | 154,000 | 4,173 | |
| May | 98,816 | 37,616 | 35,000 | 104 | | 76 | |
| June | 38,216 | 36,060 | | | 12,465 | 500 | |
| July | 191,184 | 58,698 | 19,000 | | | | |
| August | 137,105 | 137,450 | 31,000 | 1,950 | 26,000 | 2,000 | |
| Sept. | 156,803 | 79,675 | | | 4,500 | 905 | |
| Oct. | 255,813 | 22,585 | 16,000 | 215 | | 2,000 | |
| Nov. | 262,237 | 52,487 | | 1,590 | 2,090 | 110 | 2,000 |
| Dec. | 154,090 | 30,500 | | 10 | 10,945 | 1,380 | |
| | 2,497,644 | 567,772 | 201,000 | 9,273 | 218,200 | 11,630 | 4,200 |

| 1934 | Sheets Punched | Pamphlets Stripped | Books Wrapped | Number of Multigraph Forms | Number of Mimeograph Stencils |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | | | 49 | 89 |
| Feb. | 2,200 | | | 35 | 80 |
| March | | | | 29 | 104 |
| April | | 2,200 | | 26 | 39 |
| May | 6,000 | | | 35 | 158 |
| June | 10,000 | | | 14 | 67 |
| July | | | | 38 | 43 |
| Aug | | | | 24 | 205 |
| Sept. | | | | 45 | 127 |
| Oct. | | | 30 | 47 | 85 |
| Nov. | 2,000 | | | 32 | 100 |
| Dec. | | | | 29 | 48 |
| | 20,200 | 2,200 | 30 | 403 | 1,145 |

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Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper,
Envelopes furnished to Administration by Multigraph Department:

## ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 6,350 |
| Envelopes | 7,650 |
| Bond Paper | 1,000 |
| Onion paper | 7,500 |
| Scratch pads | 20 |
| Letters | 315 |
| Yellow paper | 500 |
| Report of County Health Unit | 1,000 |
| Mailing Wrappers | 500 |
| Wrapping Annual Report | 30 |
| Mimeographed letters | 30 |
| Annual Report | 610 |
| Directory Chart | 6 |
| Addition to letterheads | 2,360 |
| Government Envelopes(Dr.Griffitts) | 500 |
| A New Deal in Health | 25,000 |

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 2,000 |
| Envelopes | 2,038 |
| Bond paper | 500 |
| Onion paper | 5,000 |
| Onion paper letterheads | 625 |
| Purchase Orders | 4,200 |
| Absent of Leave forms | 500 |
| Post Office address notices | 20 |
| Addition to expense statements | 975 |
| Gas tax exemption | 100 |
| Voucher forms | 8,000 |
| Scratch pads | 10 |
| Mimeographed letters | 500 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc. supplied to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 23,000 |
| Envelopes (all sizes) | 83,900 |
| Burial Permits (books | 1,485 |
| Letterheads - F.P.H.A. | 3,000 |
| Death Certificate Pads | 1,000 |
| Marriage check sheets | 4,000 |
| Report of Divorce | 10,000 |
| Death Index | 1,500 |
| Voucher forms | 6,000 |
| V.S. 136 A & B | 4,000 |
| Marriage Index Cards | 44,260 |
| Trade Mark sheets | 40,000 |
| Birth Certificates | 5,000 |
| Birth Index Cards | 25,500 |
| Death Index Cards | 20,500 |
| Divorce Index Cards | 4,500 |
| Scratch Pads | 430 |
| V.S. 138 | 500 |
| V.S. 137 | 500 |
| Birth Certificate Books | 2,200 |
| Cemetery records | 1,973 |
| Signature Notice | 5,000 |
| Death Certificate books | 200 |
| Death Certificate pads | 1,067 |
| V. S. 13 | 2,450 |
| Copy on Second Sheets | 2,000 |
| Receipts (Emmons) | 950 |
| V. S. 18 | 2,000 |
| V. S. 122 | 2,000 |
| M. L. 7 | 4,000 |
| M. L. 8 | 1,000 |
| Health Notes - sheets | 400 |
| Birth Supplemental | 4,000 |
| V.S. 136 D & C | 2,500 |
| Health Notes Notice | 200 |
| Death Supplemental | 8,000 |
| Acknowledgment | 2,200 |
| Divorce check sheet | 784 |
| V. S. 102 | 1,000 |
| Current record | 500 |
| Signature of Health Officer | 471 |
| Personal report | 1,825 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc. supplied to the Bureau of Engineering:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 9,000 |
| Envelopes | 10,720 |
| Onion paper | 5,500 |
| Bond paper | 2,500 |
| Second sheets | 5,500 |
| Daily Report | 6,000 |
| Water Analysis letter | 3,000 |
| Addition and blank out | 2,000 |
| Onion paper letterheads | 2,000 |
| Mimeographed letters | 45,058 |
| Identification Cards | 50 |
| Mimeograph paper | 1,500 |
| Dairy Regulations & Rules | 3,000 |
| Post cards (water) | 662 |
| Scratch pads | 30 |
| Dengue Notices | 1,000 |
| Dengue Fever Control | 5,300 |
| Dengue Daily Reports | 15,500 |
| Sanitary Pit Privy book | 2,000 |
| Water Container tags | 2,000 |
| Application for Certificate(shellfish) | 350 |
| State Certificates for Shellfish | 500 |
| Application for Certificate (Cannery) | 250 |
| Rule No. 79 | 250 |
| Auto Camp Inspection | 350 |
| Condemned Shellfish Area books | 310 |
| Appointment form | 175 |
| 3x5 Cards | 300 |
| Water Supply and Sanitary Toilets for Schools (Mimeographed book) | 110 |
| Mosquito -Proofing your Home(mimeo book) | 500 |
| The Filthy Fly (mimeo. book) | 500 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc. supplied to the Bureau of Laboratories:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letterheads | | 4,000 |
| Envelopes (Manila) | | 1,000 |
| Envelopes (Tampa) | #13-2¢ | 10,000 |
| " " | #13-3¢ | 7,900 |
| " " | # 9-3¢ | 500 |
| Envelopes (Jacksonville) | #13-2¢ | 23,480 |
| " " | #13-3¢ | 29,000 |
| " " | # 9-3¢ | 845 |
| Envelopes (Miami) | #13-2¢ | 7,000 |
| " " | #13-3¢ | 2,000 |
| Envelopes (Tallahassee) | #13-2¢ | 2,500 |
| " " | #13-3¢ | 2,500 |
| " " | # 9-2¢ | 250 |
| " " | # 9-3¢ | 250 |
| Envelopes (Pensacola) | #13-2¢ | 1,000 |
| " " | #13-3¢ | 500 |
| " " | # 9- | 250 |
| Container labels (Tampa) | | 8,000 |
| " " (Jacksonville) | | 20,000 |
| Bond paper | | 8,500 |
| Chip Board | | 4,300 |
| Kahn Reports | | 54,000 |
| Certificate of Indigent | | 2,000 |
| Yellow Second sheets | | 3,500 |
| Onion paper | | 1,500 |
| Malaria data | | 12,000 |
| Agglutination data | | 12,000 |
| A. P. Data | | 56,000 |
| A.P. Daily report | | 6,000 |
| Malaria Envelopes (Jacksonville) | | 17,400 |
| " " (Tampa) | | 1,500 |
| Mailing labels (Jacksonville) | | 2,100 |
| " " (Miami) | | 327 |
| " " (Tallahassee) | | 327 |
| " " (Tampa) | | 327 |
| " " (Pensacola) | | 8,000 |
| Kahn Report blanks | | 10,000 |
| Diphtheria Data | | 24,000 |
| Kahn Data | | 24,000 |
| Instruction on Tetrachlorethylene | | 6,000 |
| Gonorrhea reports | | 16,097 |
| Agglutination reports | | 16,000 |
| Malaria Reports | | 16,000 |
| A. P. Reports | | 30,000 |
| Diphtheria Reports | | 16,120 |
| T.B. Reports | | 12,000 |
| Report of Laboratories on Malaria | | 5,000 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc., supplied to the Bureau of Communicable Diseases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 5,500 |
| Envelopes | 2,500 |
| Onion Paper | 3,500 |
| Weekly Morbidity Report Form | 10,000 |
| Weekly Morbidity Report | 3,900 |
| Letterheads (Leon County) | 3,000 |
| Mimeographed letter (Leon County) | 1,000 |
| School Cards (Leon County | 1,050 |
| Blue Ribbon Individual Certificate (Leon Co.). | 500 |
| T.B. Joint Program | 1,034 |
| T.B. Post Card | 123 |
| T.B. Information Card | 2,000 |
| School Inspection Card | 10,000 |
| Notice to Parent or Guardian | 24,000 |
| Request for Smallpox Vaccination | 32,000 |
| Triple Request Blank | 50,000 |
| Record of Schick, Smallpox and Typhoid | 10,000 |
| Post Cards | 480 |
| Mimeographed letters | 15,325 |
| Letter to Doctors | 1,500 |
| Block out and addition on Envelopes | 2,500 |
| Government Envelopes | 5,000 |
| Yeast Notice | 300 |
| Hookworm Tetrachlorethylene envelopes | 7,500 |

## Supplied to Library

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 250 |
| Bond Paper | 500 |
| Index cards | 5,700 |
| Onion Paper | 500 |
| Mimeographed | 300 |

## Supplied to Drug Store

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 2,000 |
| Envelopes | 800 |
| Letter | 800 |
| Retail Narcotic License | 3,000 |
| Narcotic Application blank | 1,700 |
| Case Report | 1,000 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc., supplied to the Division of Public Health Nursing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letterheads | 24,000 |
| Envelopes | 5,000 |
| Bond Paper | 6,000 |
| Onion Paper | 3,575 |
| Midwife License & certificate of registration | 4,000 |
| Certificate of attendance | 1,600 |
| Investigation Card | 2,335 |
| Itinerary Cards | 2,000 |
| Midwife application blank | 2,500 |
| Post card (Notice) | 365 |
| Post card - midwife notice | 400 |
| Midwife institute card | 1,360 |
| Persons Practicing without license | 2,197 |
| This Certifies that | 175 |
| Midwife Institute | 1,500 |
| Report of Nursing and Medical Care | 10,000 |
| Reminder | 6,000 |
| Post Card | 500 |
| Midwife Institute Record | 2,000 |
| Program - Midwife Institute | 310 |
| Monthly report for Midwives | 2,000 |
| Prenatal letter No. 1 | 10,000 |
| The Mother to be | 10,000 |
| Midwife Manual - Mimeographed book | 2,000 |
| T.B. Post Card | 1,000 |
| Midwife equipment | 2,000 |
| Dental Hygiene | 10,000 |
| Midwife application | 2,000 |
| Prenatal letter No. 2 | 10,000 |
| Food Chart | 10,000 |
| Material letter No. 3 | 10,000 |
| Clothing | 10,000 |
| Midwife equipment tags | 2,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 2 | 10,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 5 | 10,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 1 | 10,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 4 | 10,000 |
| Postnatal letter No. 3 | 10,000 |
| The baby's layette | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 4 | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 5 | 10,000 |
| Confinement and Obstetrical package | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 6 | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 7 | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 8 | 10,000 |
| Letter No. 9 | 10,000 |
| The baby's bed | 10,000 |
| The baby's bath | 10,000 |
| Infant chart Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, | 35,500 |

Printed forms, Bond paper, Onion paper, etc., supplied to the Division of Public Health Nursing - F.E.R.A. Project:

| | |
|---|---|
| Onion paper | 1,000 |
| Hookworm specimen report - positive and negative | 18,000 |
| School Inspection cards (nurses) | 25,000 |
| School Inspection cards (physician) | 20,000 |
| Nurses Itinerary | 2,000 |
| Envelopes | 2,000 |
| Report of Nursing and Medical Care | 40,000 |
| Mimeographed forms (520 Stencils) | 228,300 |

Bureau of Engineering F.E.R.A. Project:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Sanitary Privy (mimeo book) | 500 |
| Malaria Control | 650 |
| Weekly Report - Asst. Supervisors | 3,000 |
| Mimeographed forms (146 Stencils) | 15,556 |

December 31, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson,
State Health Officer,
Jacksonville, Florida

My dear Dr. Hanson:

The following is a report from the Division of Drug Inspection for the calendar year 1934:

"Drug and Sign Act"

| | |
|---|---|
| Open Inspections | 1423 |
| Drug Stores registered with State Board of Health | 711 |
| New Stores registered | 63 |
| Number of violations corrected where no legal action was taken | 77 |
| Prosecutions in Criminal Court for Violations of the "Drug and Sign Act" | 12 |
| Number of convictions in criminal court | 10 |
| Cases which resulted in acquittal by jury | 2 |
| Cases pending criminal prosecution | 8 |

---------------

"State Uniform Narcotic Drug Act"

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Prosecutions | 28 |
| Total Number of Convictions | 26 |
| Total Number resulting in acquittal by jury | 2 |
| Aggregate sentences | 34 yrs., 9 months |
| Cases pending Criminal Prosecution | 16 |
| Narcotic Addicts Committed to State Hospital | 3 |

---------------

This Division operates with only two agents, M. H. Doss, Chief Inspector, with headquarters in Jacksonville, and Frank S. Castor, with headquarters in Tampa. Due to limited funds the department does not have a regular office clerk and this work is done by Dr. Hanson's Secretary. Open inspections of drug stores require about twenty percent of the work and criminal investigations of drug and narcotic violations about eighty percent. This department has received full cooperation from the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics.

My report would not be complete without calling to the attention of the Board, and others interested, the menace to the public of marajuana peddlers and addicts to this terrible smoking drug known as Cannabis marajuana or hahish. This drug is rolled into a long narrow cigarette and sold by narcotic peddlers at a price varying from 25¢ to $1.00 each. This is the same drug which has been used in India for hundreds of years and is there known as hahish. This drug causes addicts to run amuck killing all in sight. Recently in Tampa a young man while under the influence of this drug killed five people with an ax and is now confined as criminally insane at the State Hospital. I am advised that there are now in the State Hospital no less than seven people confined for addiction to this drug.

I regret to report that the use and peddling of this drug is on the increase in this state, which in our opinion is due to the fact that such drug is not covered by Federal law, and is left to the State and this department, with its two agents, to control.

Last winter in Miami, while conducting an undercover narcotic investigation I became associated with a hahish club consisting of between twenty and thirty members, both sexes, who made regular trips on a local excursion boat where the drug was smoked openly after the boat left the docks. I would not attempt to tell what went on after the party was under the influence of the drug, sufficient to say that such investigation led to the arrest and conviction of all but one of seven peddlers.

Recently in Pensacola I conducted an investigation that resulted in the arrest of seven marajuana peddlers and one morphine peddler, also another recent investigation in Tampa, where more of the drug has been found, resulted in the arrest of ten marajuana peddlers and the conviction in Criminal Court of all of them. It might be well to state that the drug grows readily in Florida and two such farms have been raided by agents of this Department and the operators arrested.

It is my desire, as Chief Inspector of this Department, to bring this condition that exists today in Florida to the attention of those concerned in the public welfare and obtain their assistance in the stamping out of this nefarious drug.

On October 3, 1934 a Committee from the State Pharmaceutical Association investigated the records of this department, and I quote below some of their remarks from their report to Hon. Don Evans, President of the State Pharmaceutical Association:

"In view of the fact that the enforcement of the recently enacted Uniform Narcotic Drug Act has more than doubled the work of this Division and in view of the alarming increase in the number of "marajuana peddlers" who must be apprehended and prosecuted by this Division, which will entail another great increase in its duties, your committee strongly urges that you, your Board of Directors, and all other pharmacists throughout the State whom it may be possible to contact, be urged to support a movement for a special appropriation of not less than $10,000.00 with which to employ two additional inspectors.

"In general your committee is very favorably impressed with the completeness and care with which records are kept; with the apparent economical management of this Division; with the fact that the Division is operated on clearly defined policies formulated in advance of requirements and rigidly adhered to; and with the great wealth of information concerning the individual drug stores of the state which has been acquired by Chief Inspector Doss.

"In conclusion we believe that this Division has been honestly and efficiently operated in the past. We further believe it is now in position to operate more efficiently than ever before, but that it is now confronted with enormously greater duties than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Dale D. Ernsberger, Chairman
J. K. Attwood, Member"

I am further pleased to report that apparently Florida was the only State in the Union that received honorable mention by Hon. H. J. Anslinger, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics, before the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1934, and I quote below one phrase from Mr. Anslinger's speech:

"When local and State officials in Florida joined forces with us, the dope peddlers fled. They couldn't stand it. One agent told me that he saw sixteen (16) dope peddlers from Florida in another State. Three combined forces annihilated them".

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. Doss,
Chief Inspector.

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Jacksonville, Florida
December 31, 1934

Dr. Henry Hanson
State Health Officer
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Doctor Hanson:

The Financial Report of the State Board of Health for the calendar year 1934 embraces the last six months of the fiscal year 1932-1933 and the first six months of fiscal year 1933-1934. However, both divisions are in the same biennium 1933-1935, operations being under the Appropriations Bill of 1933, which sets following limits for each year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 98,650.00 |
| Necessary and Regular Expense | 81,008.75 |
| | $ 179,658.75 |

Total Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1934 were $185,877.31, which is more than the allotment, but it will be noted by Statement of Disbursements by Months that the excess has occurred in the second division, July through December, which period is the first six months of the new fiscal year, as is generally the case. During the last six months of the fiscal year the operating expenses are pared down to meet budget provisions.

During this calendar year, receipts from our $\frac{1}{2}$ mill of taxes have been sufficient to maintain all activities with the exception of one month - November - when the balance with the State Treasurer was not sufficient to pay the salaries - $8,268.13 but they were paid from General Revenue. However, this would not have been necessary if $14,611.30 had not been deducted from our millage for Commission Fund for Tax Assessors and Collectors.

I am also including statements of Receipts and Disbursements during 1934 for the following Special Fee and other affiliated accounts:

Centralization of Marriage and Divorce Records
Registration of Doctors, Midwives, Etc.
Drug Store Inspection Fund
Division of Malaria Research ( Rockefeller Foundation Project )
Leon County Health Unit
Escambia County Health Unit

Full and complete reports are made for State Board of Health and all connected projects at the end of each fiscal year and copies sent to the Governor, State Comptroller, State Auditor and members of the Board of Health.

Respectfully Submitted,

G. Wilson Baltzell
Auditor

GWB:L

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

### GENERAL STATEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Balance Brought Forward from 1933 | | $ 10,571.84 |
| Receipts: | | |
| Taxes and Miscellaneous Revenue | $ 222,745.26 | |
| General Revenue | 8,268.13 | |
| | | 231,013.39 |
| | | 241,585.23 |
| Disbursements | | 185,877.31 |
| | | 55,707.92 |
| Less Withdrawals from Millage for Commission Fund for Tax Assessors and Collectors | | 14,611.30 |
| Operating Balance December 31, 1934 | | $ 41,096.62 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Comptroller shows Balance as of December 31, 1934 | | $ 46,732.13 | |
| which does not take into account the following bills not paid until January, 1935, but charged in the above Disbursements: | | | |
| December Traveling Expenses | $ 1,036.57 | | |
| " Special Accounts | 301.79 | | |
| Registrars' Fees | 589.75 | | |
| Aid to County Health Units | 308.33 | | |
| December Miscellaneous Bills | 2,399.07 | | |
| Revolving Fund | 1,000.00 | | |
| | | 5,635.51 | |
| Corroborating Operating Balance as above | | | $ 41,086.62 |

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## JANUARY 1 1934 TO DECEMBER 31 1934

### RECEIPTS

| FIRST SIX MONTHS | | SECOND SIX MONTHS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $ 26,335.66 | July | $ 13,239.67 |
| February | 12,514.64 | August | 7,777.70 |
| March | 13,475.88 | September | 5,774.16 |
| April | 25,657.69 | October | 6,604.40 |
| May | 14,917.14 | November | 15,741.00 |
| June | 23,710.46 | December | 56,996.86 |
| | $ 116,611.47 | | 106,133.79 |
| | | Supplemented from General Revenue to pay November Salaries | 8,268.13 |
| | | | $ 114,401.92 |

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST SIX MONTHS | $ 116,611.47 |
| SECOND SIX MONTHS | 114,401.92 |
| | $ 231,013.39 |

### ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | $ 198,301.98 | | | |
| Tax Redemptions | 22,111.53 | | | |
| | | $ 220,413.51 | | |
| City of Tampa-Rent of Space in Laboratory | | 300.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | | 1,845.36 | | |
| Sale of Yeast and Immunizing Drugs | | 186.39 | | |
| | | | $ 222,745.26 | |
| General Revenue | | | 8,268.13 | |
| | | | | $ 231,013.39 |

### LEDUCTIONS FROM MILLAGE FOR COMMISSION FUND TO TAX ASSESSORS AND TAX COLLECTORS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | $ 2,692.36 | July | $ 1,525.35 | |
| April | 1,233.25 | August | 61.38 | |
| May | 5,278.45 | October | 1,453.51 | |
| | | November | 707.74 | |
| | | December | 1,639.26 | |
| | | | 5,407.24 | |
| | $ 9,204.06 | | | |
| | | Deducted first Six Months | 9,204.06 | |
| | | " second " " | 5,407.24 | |
| | | | | $ 14,611.30 |

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS BY DEPARTMENTS

### FIRST SIX MONTHS

| DEPARTMENTS | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 2,317.53 | 2,185.65 | 1,906.49 | 1,530.82 | 1,595.42 | 1,657.79 | 11,193.70 |
| Laboratories | 3,988.96 | 3,156.97 | 3,505.31 | 3,496.23 | 2,743.48 | 2,592.49 | 19,483.44 |
| Communicable Diseases | 2,651.83 | 3,051.27 | 2,476.51 | 2,209.55 | 2,048.78 | 1,918.39 | 14,356.33 |
| Engineering | 2,100.20 | 1,985.38 | 2,098.15 | 1,872.77 | 1,820.57 | 1,725.61 | 11,602.68 |
| Vital Statiscies | 4,448.84 | 2,078.11 | 2,463.09 | 2,579.25 | 1,856.62 | 782.02 | 14,207.93 |
| Public Health Nursing | 1,224.73 | 1,827.96 | 1,994.76 | 1,325.86 | 1,289.89 | 1,096.26 | 8,759.46 |
| Biologicals | 1,601.44 | 1,274.94 | 1,961.40 | 1,323.00 | 1,238.00 | 251.00 | 7,649.78 |
| Aid to County Health Units | 35.71 | 291.66 | 291.66 | 291.66 | 291.66 | 291.66 | 1,494.01 |
| | 18,369.24 | 15,851.94 | 16,697.37 | 14,629.14 | 12,884.42 | 10,315.22 | 88,747.33 |

### SECOND SIX MONTHS

| | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 2,782.81 | 1,890.59 | 2,056.89 | 1,862.20 | 2,063.60 | 1,876.31 | 12,532.40 |
| Laboratories | 3,630.53 | 2,690.10 | 3,594.53 | 3,964.21 | 3,991.15 | 3,542.49 | 21,413.01 |
| Communicable Diseases | 2,857.49 | 2,271.17 | 2,369.35 | 2,732.54 | 2,486.26 | 2,370.97 | 15,087.78 |
| Engineering | 2,560.42 | 2,532.67 | 2,105.11 | 2,574.55 | 2,032.34 | 2,219.67 | 14,024.76 |
| Vital Statistics | 2,470.36 | 2,115.13 | 1,892.83 | 2,763.38 | 2,114.28 | 1,976.32 | 13,332.30 |
| Public Health Nursing | 1,423.66 | 1,151.08 | 1,126.23 | 1,149.80 | 1,197.18 | 1,070.30 | 7,118.25 |
| Biologicals | 2,303.75 | 1,083.56 | 2,670.00 | 3,445.58 | 1,461.03 | 499.25 | 11,463.17 |
| Aid to County Health Units | 308.33 | 308.33 | 616.66 | 308.33 | 308.33 | 308.33 | 2,158.31 |
| | 18,337.35 | 14,042.63 | 16,431.60 | 18,800.59 | 15,654.17 | 13,863.64 | 97,129.98 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Six Months - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 88,747.33 | |
| Second Six Months - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 97,129.98 | |
| Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | $ 185,877.31 |

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

## CENTRALIZATION OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE RECORDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from December 31, 1933 | | $ 1,807.02 |
| Receipts | | 17,560.56 |
| | | 19,367.58 |
| Disbursements: | | |
| Salaries | $ 5,720.22 | |
| Rent | 3,900.00 | |
| Postage and Supplies | 3,362.51 | |
| Miscellaneous | 284.98 | |
| | | 13,267.71 |
| Operating Balance December 31, 1934 | | $ 6,099.87 |
| State Comptroller shows balance as of December 31 | $ 6,990.25 | |
| which does not take into account December bills paid in January - | 890.38 | |
| Revealing Operating Balance as above | | $ 6,099.87 |

NOTE:

Rent for 12 months is $3,600.00 but December, 1933 was paid with January 1934 and both charged in that month which caused extra month to be included in 1934 Disbursements.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

## REGISTRATION OF DOCTORS, MIDWIVES, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from December 31, 1933 | | | | $ 2,485.96 |
| Receipts: Doctors | | $ 2,645.00 | | |
| Midwives | | 767.50 | | |
| | | | | 3,412.50 |
| | | | | 5,898.46 |
| Disbursements: Doctors | | | | |
| Salaries | $ 1,000.00 | | | |
| Postage & Supplies | 1,061.58 | | | |
| Refunds - Licenses Refused | 6.00 | | | |
| | | | $ 2,067.58 | |
| Midwives | | | | |
| Salaries | 1,200.00 | | | |
| Refunds - Licenses Refused | 15.00 | | | |
| | | | 1,215.00 | |
| | | | | 3,282.58 |
| Balance December 31, 1934 | | | | $ 2,615.88 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Comptroller shows balance which does not take into account | $ 2,735.36 | |
| December expense bills not paid until January, 1935 | 119.48 | |
| Confirming Operating Balance above | | $ 2,615.88 |

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

## DRUG STORE INSPECTION FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance Brought Forward from December 31, 1933 | | $ 3,391.55 |
| Receipts | | 6,834.07 |
| | | 10,225.62 |
| Disbursements: Salaries | $ 4,960.00 | |
| Travel Expense of Inspectors and securing Evidence | 2,497.88 | |
| Postage, Supplies and Miscellaneous | 351.92 | |
| | | 7,809.80 |
| Balance December 31, 1934 | | $ 2,415.82 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Comptroller shows balance December 31, 1934 | $ 2,710.96 | |
| which does not take into account December Expense Vouchers | 295.14 | |
| Revealing Operating Balance as above | | $ 2,415.82 |

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

## DIVISION OF MALARIA RESEARCH

All funds contributed by Rockefeller Foundation, Project designated as "Station for Field Studies in Malaria".

No balance brought forward as the unexpended balance from last year's operations $55.70 was returned to the Foundation at the end of their budget year which is the calendar year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts - - - 1934 | | $ 8,920.00 |
| Disbursements | | 8,908.40 |
| Balance December 31, 1934 to be returned to Rockefeller Foundation | | 11.60 |
| State Comptroller shows balance as of December 31, 1934 | $ 134.33 | |
| which does not take into account December Expense Vouchers not paid until January, 1935 | 122.73 | |
| which is the unexpended balance above | | $ 11.60 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 7,680.00 | |
| Rent, Fuel, Etc. | 293.01 | |
| Travel | 265.59 | |
| Contingent | 669.80 | |
| | | $ 8,908.40 |

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## LEON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

Receipts and Disbursements through State Comptroller, Board of Health acting as Agent

## JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BALANCE Brought Forward from December 31, 1933 | | | $ 453.26 |
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| Leon County Millage | $ 2,088.17 | | |
| " " Board of Education | 300.00 | | |
| " " Contribution towards Colored Nurse | 225.00 | | |
| | | $ 2,613.17 | |
| Florida Power Corporation | | 500.00 | |
| State Board of Health | | 2,591.60 | |
| Rockefeller Foundation | | | |
| Towards Salaries and Travel Expenses of the Unit | 700.00 | | |
| Less Refund-Unexpended Balance | 116.67 * | | |
| | 583.33 | | |
| Salary - Field Inspector Malaria Control Studies | 1,250.00 | | |
| | | 1,833.33 | |
| | | | 7,538.10 |
| | | | 7,991.36 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | |
| Part-Salaries and Traveling Expenses | | 6,393.29 | |
| Salary Field Representative Malaria Control | | 1,250.00 | |
| Postage and Supplies | | 214.48 | |
| | | | 7,857.77 |
| OPERATING BALANCE December 31, 1934 | | | $ 133.59 |

* Beginning November 1st, 1934, the U. S. Public Health Service again took up their Assistance to this Unit, contributing same amount as the Rockefeller Foundation, viz: $700.00 per year. As the Rockefeller Foundation had already sent their remittance to provide for their part thru December, 1934, two months' pro rata was returned to them.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Comptroller shows balance as of December 31, 1934 | $ 283.42 | |
| which does not tako into account December Bills not paid until January (Dec. Miscellaneous & R. F. Refund) | 149.83 | |
| OPERATING BALANCE as above | | $ 133.59 |

Contributions during the year from Other Agencies, which were paid direct to personnel of the Unit or for Miscellaneous Expenses and not disbursed thru the Leon County Health Unit Fund:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Tallahassee: | | |
| Part Salaries & Travel Expenses & Mosquito Men | $ 7,084.96 | |
| Sundry Expenses | 299.92 | $ 7,384.88 |
| F. E. R. A. | | 632.00 |
| U.S. Public Health Service (Relieving Rockefeller Foundation) | | 116.66 |
| | | $ 8,133.54 |

## ESCAMBIA COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

### JANUARY 1, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Receipts and Disbursements thru State Comptroller, Board of Health Acting as Agent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| State Board of Health | | $ 1,300.00 | |
| Rockefeller Foundation | $ 1,800.00 | | |
| Less Refund * | 300.00 | | |
| | | 1,500.00 | $ 2,800.00 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | |
| Part-Salaries and Travel Expenses | | | 2,800.00 |
| NO BALANCE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | - - - - |

* As in the case of Leon County Health Unit, the U. S. Public Health Service assumed their former support to the Unit, agreeing to relieve the Rockefeller Foundation from November 1st, on, and as the latter had already remitted an amount to carry thru December, two months' pro rata was returned.

Other Agencies Contributing direct and not thru Escambia County Health Unit Fund

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Escambia County Commissioners: | | | |
| Part-Salaries and Travel Expenses | $ 3,660.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 94.52 | | |
| | | $ 3,754.52 | |
| City of Pensacola: | | | |
| Part-Salaries and Travel Expenses | 9,290.50 | | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 410.85 | | |
| | | 9,701.35 | |
| | | | $ 13,455.87 |
| U. S. Public Health Service: | | | |
| Part-Salaries and Travel Expenses | | | 300.00 |
| | | | $ 13,755.87 |

## DIVISION OF MALARIA RESEARCH

Mark F. Boyd, M. D.,
Director.

While largely occupied with the malaria therapy service at the Florida State Hospital, the Division has found time to devote considerable attention to the broad problem presented by the disease in the state at large.

The mortality records of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics have for some time revealed that although malaria may be encountered in practically any section of the state, its greatest intensity is found to occur in those counties lying on or adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, between Jackson on the west, and Hillsborough on the south, a localization, that in view of the generally flat topography of the state, indicated some peculiarities in the geography and geology of the region. These records furthermore show that comparatively little malaria occurs during some years, and that it spreads epidemically in others. Years with heavy summer rains usually experience epidemic malaria.

A study of the problem was made with the co-operation of the State Geological Survey. It was found that the area of high malaria incidence coincided with an area of peculiar geographical characteristics. Geographically this is a flat to gently rolling country with many basin like depressions of varying diameter, and comparatively few surface streams. The basin like depressions are known as limesinks when of small size and considerable depth, and others attain considerable size. When of proportional depth they contain permanent ponds and lakes, while the shallower basins only hold water in wet seasons. In such seasons the abundance of these basins results in the formation of many temporary ponds, many of which are excellent breeding places for anopheline mosquitoes. Furthermore, at a fairly regular distance from the coast, many large springs occur, which are the source of several important streams. These streams are likewise well adapted to the breeding of anopheline mosquitoes.

This study further demonstrated that the localization of this peculiar topography was attributable to the occurrence at, or immediately under the soil of a very soft lime rock (Ocala and Tampa limestone) readily soluble in water. As a consequence of this property, large underground water carrying channels have developed, which receive most of the run off, of which comparatively little goes into surface streams. Recent cave-ins of the roof of such passages produce the limesinks, the further erosion of which produces the basins characteristic of the region.

Thus the northeastern part of the Gulf coast region possesses a topography especially favorable to the retention of water in wet seasons, a circumstance encouraging to anopheline breeding.

A detailed study of malaria incidence in a large part of this area, through the observation of the proportion of school children presenting enlarged spleens, a characteristic feature of chronic malaria, was made in 1931. The results of this survey, showing the proportion of children with enlarged spleens in different schools, revealed that malaria is much more prevalent in certain areas than in others, many of which are practically free, and that it is rural rather than urban in its distribution. This tendency for concentration in certain localities should have an encouraging significance in any consideration of the question of malaria control.

Many investigators have contributed to a knowledge of the species of the anopheline mosquitoes of the state. This knowledge was greatly extended through a survey conducted in collaboration between the Division and the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The following species are known to occur, viz.,

1) *Anopheles atropos*

2) *Anopheles walkeri*

3) *Anopheles barberi*

4) *Anopheles crucians* (both fresh and salt water forms)

5) *Anopheles punctipennis*

6) *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*

The distribution and abundance of these different species varies widely. *A. atropos* breeds exclusively in the brackish water along the coast, and although it may temporarily and locally become very abundant, is of very limited concern. *A. walkeri* is only known to have a limited distribution in the central portion of the peninsula. *A. barberi* is a rare species that breeds only in the water contained in treeholes. *A. crucians* is widespread over the entire state, and is most abundant in mid-summer. *A. punctipennis* is found throughout the northern and central portions of the state, and is most abundant in the winter months. *A. quadrimaculatus* is found over the entire state except perhaps the extreme southern end, and is most abundant in the early summer and early fall, and less prevalent in mid-summer unless unduly cool.

The localization and comparative scarcity of *atropos*, *walkeri* and *barberi* eliminate them from consideration as factors of consequence. While *punctipennis* is widespread, its occurrence during the winter season, when there is little if any malaria transmission, eliminates it as a factor of importance, although known to be susceptible to infection with the malaria parasites.

This leaves *quadrimaculatus* and *crucians* for consideration. Both are most abundant during the warm season when malaria transmission occurs. Both breed abundantly in the lakes, ponds and sluggish streams. *Crucians*, on the whole prefer acid waters, while *quadrimaculatus* prefer alkaline waters. It becomes a matter of importance to know the relative importance of these species in the spread of malaria.

Studies carried on by the Division in conjunction with the work at the Florida State Hospital have shown that *quadrimaculatus* is a better medium for the development of all three species of malaria parasites than is *crucians*. Furthermore, in its studies of specimens of wild anopheline mosquitoes, it has found wild specimens of quadrimaculatus carrying the malaria parasites. It has generally been appreciated that *quadrimaculatus* prefers to feed on human blood, and lingers more about human dwellings than does *crucians*. All in all, the conclusion is inescapable that *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is responsible for most of the malaria problem of the State of Florida.

The control and elimination of malaria by measures directed towards the destruction of mosquitoes is desirable where it can be done cheaply. If areas producting mosquitoes can be eliminated through drainage, it is usually desirable. The destruction of larval mosquitoes by the distribution of various poisons to the water surface requires frequent repetition, and indefinite continuation, and soon becomes a very costly practice. Attempts at the treatment of the sick, while of some temporary benefit, give no lasting results and are withal very costly.

Taking into consideration the facts that in this region most of the malaria is encountered in the rural areas, and that these counties are preponderately rural, with a sparse and scattered population and very limited resources, it does not appear that the measures discussed above, with the exception of a certain limited application of minor drainage are available for employment.

A very cursory tour through these counties will convince anyone that most of the population live in dwellings that either from the manner of their construction or the absence of screens from doors and windows, afford the inhabitants little or no protection from the attacks of mosquitoes. They neither keep mosquitoes from becoming infected, or keep the people from being bitten by infected mosquitoes.

While there is a great need for improvement in the type of rural housing, there have been numerous experiments made which demonstrate that many houses in very poor condition can, through the closure of cracks by papering and other means, and the installation of screens on doors and windows, be made quite impervious to the entrance of mosquitoes. Investigations furthermore have demonstrated that the people living in such mosquito proofed houses suffer very little from malaria.

The studies referred to have demonstrated that mosquito proofing can be effectually done for a very economical outlay, usually at a cost of less than ten dollars per house. With the education of the occupants, and the proper care of the screens, they will last several seasons.

Taking all the available facts into consideration, we are forced to the conclusion that the screening and mosquito proofing of dwellings is,in the present state of our knowledge of means for the control of malaria, the only procedure that is practicable under the most of the conditions that prevail in rural Florida, and that malaria will continue to prevail in this area as long as people live in houses that afford no protection against the attacks of mosquitoes.

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TEXT MAY BE LOST DUE TO TIGHT BINDING

## MALARIA CONTROL STUDIES

By

Surgeon T. H. D. Griffitts, Director
Malaria Control Studies

Continuing the studies aimed at a determination of the location and extent of malaria prevalence in Florida, under the direction of Surgeon T. H. D. Griffitts, U. S. Public Health Service, malaria blood indexes were established in six additional counties during the year. A large percentage of rural school children were included in these indexes in the following counties: Calhoun, Gadsden, Jackson, Jefferson, Wakulla and Washington, with results as shown in the tables.

In addition to children examined in the schools, Table 1, blood specimens were taken from 6304 persons attending clinics in thirteen counties in the period July 3 to September 7, 1934, Table 2. Table 3 presents an analysis of malaria infections by age groups, including pre-school age, and by species of malaria parasites.

Our malaria parasite indexes comprising 22000 examinations in 23 counties, give a cross-section view of malaria prevalence. The major problems lie in counties westward of a line drawn diagonally from Jacksonville to Tampa. There are a few counties in this area where the malaria rates are relatively low, and, conversely, there are a few counties southeast of this line where malaria prevalence is decidedly important.

| JACKSON | NO. EXAM. | NO.POS.MAL. | % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED% | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schools, 11 | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Campbellton | 55 | 2 | 3.6 | 50.0 | 50.0 | | |
| Union | 102 | 1 | .9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Dellwood | 54 | 2 | 3.7 | 50.0 | 50.0 | | |
| Yon | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Bascom | 77 | 1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Round Lake | 46 | 2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Kynesville | 61 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 431 | 8 | 1.9 | 37.5 | 62.5 | | |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| St. Marys | 81 | 22 | 27.2 | 86.4 | 13.6 | | |
| Sneads | 31 | 8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Liberty Hill | 70 | 3 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Grand Ridge | 19 | 2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 201 | 35 | 17.4 | 91.4 | 8.6 | | |
| TOTALS | 632 | 43 | 6.8 | 81.4 | 18.6 | | |
| JEFFERSON | | | | | | | |
| Schools | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Bethel | 45 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Lamont | 37 | 2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Aucilla | 85 | 3 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Lloyd | 28 | 1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Waukeenah | 30 | 3 | 10.0 | 33.4 | 66.6 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 225 | 9 | 4.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 | | |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| McClellan | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Elizabeth | 55 | 2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Welaunee | 24 | 12 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Capps | 21 | 5 | 23.7 | 80.0 | 20.0 | | |
| Anderson | 26 | 7 | 26.9 | 85.7 | 14.3 | | |
| Turkey Scratch | 22 | 7 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Waukeenah | 14 | 1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Bolen | 40 | 1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Mt. Olive | 27 | 3 | 11.1 | 66.6 | 33.4 | | |
| McGruder | 36 | 1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Lloyd | 57 | 4 | 7.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 367 | 44 | 11. | 86.4 | 13.6 | | |
| TOTALS | 592 | 53 | 8.9 | 83.0 | 17.0 | | |

## Table 1

## MALARIA BLOOD INDEX

## SCHOOLS - 1934

(Thick Films)

| CALHOUN | NO. EXAM. | NO. POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED % | SP.% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schools, 16 | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Frink | 59 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Altha | 108 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Macedonia | 43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cross Roads | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Shiloh | 28 | 1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Abe Springs | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ocheesee | 12 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Clarksville | 27 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Barfield | 32 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chason | 21 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Carr | 40 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 400 | 2 | 0.5 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| New Hope | 20 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mt. Zion | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryville | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mayhaw #1 | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mayhaw #2 | 51 | 3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 125 | 5 | 4.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 525 | 7 | 1.3 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GADSDEN | | | | | | | |
| Schools, 12 | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Midway | 27 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gretna | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pine Grove | 11 | 1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hinson | 34 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Federal Roads | 51 | 1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sycamore | 55 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Concord | 71 | 1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 278 | 3 | 1.1 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Sawdust | 42 | 13 | 31.0 | 69.2 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| St. Johns | 96 | 3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jerusalem | 65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jamieson | 14 | 4 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Salem | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 263 | 20 | 7.6 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 541 | 23 | 4.3 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

---

| WAKULLA | NO. EXAM. | NO.POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED% | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schools | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Crawfordville | 253 | 24 | 9.5 | 41.7 | 58.3 | | |
| St. Marks | 30 | 3 | 10.0 | 66.6 | 33.4 | | |
| Medart | 34 | 5 | 14.7 | 80.0 | 20.0 | | |
| Sopchoppy | 126 | 3 | 2.4 | 66.6 | 33.4 | | |
| Otter Creek | 20 | 2 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Smith Creek | 25 | 1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sanborn | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Ivan | 31 | 4 | 12.9 | 50.0 | 50.0 | | |
| Panacea | 6 | 1 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 544 | 43 | 7.9 | 53.5 | 46.5 | | |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Medart | 8 | 7 | 87.5 | 71.4 | 28.6 | | |
| Shadeville | 51 | 19 | 37.3 | 68.4 | 31.6 | | |
| Crawfordville | 12 | 2 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| St. Marks | 14 | 6 | 42.9 | 83.3 | 16.7 | | |
| Hyde Park | 26 | 15 | 57.7 | 93.3 | 6.7 | | |
| Newport | 22 | 12 | 54.5 | 66.6 | 33.4 | | |
| Buckhorn | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 163 | 61 | 37.4 | 77.0 | 23.0 | | |
| TOTALS | 707 | 104 | 14.7 | 67.3 | 32.7 | | |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | | |
| Schools | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Vernon | 97 | 2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Caryville | 103 | 3 | 2.9 | 66.6 | 33.4 | | |
| Bahoma | 37 | 2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| New Orange | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| New Prospect | 28 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Pleasant Grove | 51 | 4 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 331 | 11 | 3.3 | 90.9 | 9.1 | | |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Mount | 31 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Chipley | 100 | 8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Vernon | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sand Hill | 47 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sub-Totals | 188 | 8 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | |
| TOTALS | 519 | 19 | 3.7 | 94.7 | 5.3 | | |

## Table 2

## MALARIA BLOOD INDEX

## CLINICS - SCHOOL AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

July 3 - September 7, 1934.

(Thick Films)

| POLK COUNTY | NO. EXAM. | NO.POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED% | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Fort Meade | 19 | 3 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Fort Meade | 85 | 2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 104 | 5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NASSAU COUNTY | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Callahan | 99 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kent | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crawford | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fernandina | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Italia | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chester | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Yulee | 50 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hilliard | 118 | 3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bryceville | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crackertown | 41 | 1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 428 | 4 | 0.9 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Bryceville | 24 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Italia | 28 | 1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oldtown | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Callahan | 43 | 1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Yulee | 31 | 1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chester | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fernandina | 79 | 1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hilliard | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kent | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 283 | 5 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 711 | 9 | 1.3 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| LAFAYETTE | NO. EXAM. | NO. POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED % | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Clay Sink | 157 | 6 | 3.8 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mayo | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 162 | 6 | 3.7 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| BAKER | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Sanderson | 77 | 1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Taylor | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MacClenny | 108 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 189 | 2 | 1.1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Olustee | 82 | 3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 271 | 5 | 1.8 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GILCHRIST | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Construction Camp (Fanin Springs) | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| COLUMBIA | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | 60 | 5 | 8.3 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fort White | 89 | 2 | 2.2 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lulu | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 234 | 7 | 2.9 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | 60 | 10 | 16.7 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 294 | 17 | 5.8 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GADSDEN | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | |
| Chattahoochee | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Quincy | 110 | 4 | 3.6 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hinson | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Havana | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Midway | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Concord | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Greensboro | 98 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 324 | 5 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| GADSDEN | NO. EXAM. | NO. POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED % | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Quincy | 32 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Midway | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 49 | 6 | 12.2 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 128 | 8 | 6.3 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 452 | 13 | 2.9 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| HAMILTON | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| White Springs | 64 | 3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jasper | 21 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tramroad | 41 | 3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Progress | 59 | 1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oak Grove | 18 | 1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 203 | 8 | 3.9 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Dry Branch | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Quincy | 12 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bellville | 69 | 2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Octihatchee | 50 | 4 | 8.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rooster Springs | 28 | 4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oak Grove | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 181 | 11 | 6.1 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 384 | 19 | 4.9 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| MADISON | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Shaw | 59 | 5 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hopewell | 61 | 8 | 13.1 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Madison | 100 | 5 | 5.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sunnyside | 14 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sirmons | 110 | 2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Greenville | 176 | 3 | 1.7 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lake Logan | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Midway | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hickory Grove | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lee | 95 | 3 | 3.2 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Enterprise | 115 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mt. Olive | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oak Hill | 37 | 1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pinetta | 51 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Concord | 41 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 977 | 27 | 2.8 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Lake Logan | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Madison | 189 | 21 | 11.1 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 196 | 21 | 10.7 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1173 | 48 | 4.1 | 77.1 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| JEFFERSON | NO. EXAM. | NO. POS. | MAL. % | E.A.% | B.T.% | MIXED % | SP.?% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Lamont | 66 | 1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Drifton | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Monticello | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Aucilla | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wacissa | 115 | 8 | 6.9 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lloyd | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Waukennah | 54 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 362 | 9 | 2.5 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Lloyd | 16 | 1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wacissa | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Drifton | 82 | 3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Aucilla | 16 | 1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Monticello | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 126 | 5 | 3.9 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 488 | 14 | 2.9 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| WAKULLA | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Rehwinkle | 32 | 5 | 15.6 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crawfordsville | 99 | 5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sopchoppy | 111 | 3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sanborn | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Curtis Mill | 24 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| St. Marks | 49 | 11 | 22.4 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arran | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Newport | 47 | 7 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Medart | 51 | 4 | 7.8 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Panacea | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ben Haden | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ivan | 20 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Spring Creek | 65 | 11 | 16.9 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Smith Creek | 83 | 3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wakulla | 26 | 3 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 679 | 52 | 7.7 | 37.3 | 62.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Negro | | | | | | | |
| Rehwinkle | 24 | 2 | 8.3 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wakulla | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sopchoppy | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hyde Park | 89 | 18 | 20.2 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Newport | 90 | 14 | 15.6 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bethel | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Totals | 235 | 37 | 15.7 | 70.3 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 914 | 89 | 9.7 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| LIBERTY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | | | | | | |
| Telogia | 33 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sumatra | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTALS | 43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

## TABLE 3

## MALARIA BLOOD INDEX (THICK FILM), CLINICS

## (INCLUDING PRE SCHOOL AGE). THIRTEEN COUNTIES IN FLORIDA

## July 3 - September 7, 1934.

(Analysis by age groups and parasite species)

| | AGES-YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13-18 | Total Adult | All Grps. | Age Rte. |
| No. Examined | 1116 | 450 | 431 | 340 | 308 | 350 | 306 | 293 | 819 | 1891 | 6304 | |
| Percent in each Age Group | 17.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 13.0 | 30.0 | | |
| Total Positive | 49 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 36 | 68 | 245 | 3.9 |
| Total " Vivax | 26 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 35 | 121 | 1.9 |
| Total " falciparum | 23 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 33 | 124 | 2.0 |
| Percent positive in each age group - Vivax | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | | |
| - FALCIPARUM | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | | |
| | 4.4 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 | | 3.9 |

Of the 6304 persons examined 245, or 3.9% were positive, 121 (49.4%) being *P. vivax,* and 124 (50.6%) were *P. falciparum.*

For a substantial program of malaria control in Florida the first essential is a well organized and properly functioning local health unit in each malarious county, or such an organization in a combination of counties, in some instances. The method, or combination of methods, to be applied will depend upon local conditions. Whatever the plan, it must be recognized that the locating of malaria cases and their prompt treatment is of prime importance. The people themselves must adopt in their homes, in their communities and counties the measures necessary for their own health protection. An outside agency may stimulate action, but cannot continuously support it. This devolves upon an organized local health unit. Nor can the health organization assume the role of therapeutist. Whether the malaria case is capable of paying for professional services, or is not financially able to meet the expense, the services of the family physician are needed. All malaria infections are serious enough to demand the physician's care. It is one of the functions of the local health officer to locate malaria infections and get them into the care of the physician. Some method must be worked out and adopted whereby the indigent must be able to secure prompt and efficient treatment at the expense of local government, and the attending physician paid a just amount for his services.

A majority of our rural malaria-stricken families are, particularly while sick, unable to immediately meet the expense of medical care, and the practicing physician cannot take upon himself an overload of charity. Is there not some plan to be worked out, wherein the local government guarantees the necessary remuneration until such time as the patient, or those legally responsible for him or her, may reimburse the local government? The money expended for the family's health protection is a loan from such government, and only by restoration to health is the family able to pay off the indebtedness.

Next in protective methods is the mosquito-proofing of the home. This should come when the family is able to meet the expense, and it is a function of the health unit to demonstrate the importance of, and offer plans for, proper screening and its maintenance.

Drainage and its maintenance for the control of rural malaria in Florida is economically feasible only as an adjunct to other methods, except in certain instances where the cost of drainage and the ability of the residents to meet the expense are reconciliable. There are many areas where drainage should be accomplished as the prime measure of permanent malaria control, but initial drainage alone fails to solve a malaria problem. Some machinery must be set up, through some form of taxation or provision for labor, engineering surveys and direction, materials, etc. for proper maintenance. Careful surveys must first be made to determine the water areas responsible for malaria. This must be followed by competent engineering surveys and plans for drainage, and systems of canals and ditches constructed under approved plans. The execution of drainage is a function of the local health unit, by having competent personnel for the required surveys and direction of control measures. Available at all times for assistance to the local units, should be the services of the health officers and sanitary engineers of the State Board of Health.

## CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

Stewart G. Thompson, D.P.H., Director

### PREAMBLE

In the following report will be found a resume of the activities of the Vital Statistics Bureau for the calendar year 1934 with statistical tabulations covering the calendar year 1933. The compilation of annual tabulations is so voluminous and tedious that it is impossible to include the 1934 figures in this annual report. An appendix, therefore, will be found at the end of this report showing statistical tabulations for the calendar year 1933.

The annual report of the State Board of Health for the year 1918 included the statistical tabulations of the Vital Statistics Bureau for the year 1917. The 1917 tabulations of births and deaths for the entire State was the first report of its kind in the history of the State. Figures for the entire State previous to 1917 are not available as the Model Vital Statistics Law was not passed until 1915 and did not go into universal operation until the end of 1916 which made the 1917 annual tabulations the first complete unit for any one year. Anyone interested in research work in Vital Statistics may secure tabulations from 1917 to date in this State. A complete set of annual reports may be found in the Bureau of Vital Statistics or in the Library of the State Board of Health.

Beginning with 1919, mortality figures for Florida may be found in the publications of the United States Bureau of the Census. Beginning with the year 1924, birth statistics for Florida may also be found in the Bureau of the Census reports.

### CONTENTS

Tables under the following captions may be found in the appendix at the back of this report.

| TABLE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| 1 | Estimated Population by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 2 | Estimated Population by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933 |
| 3 | Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 4 | Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. |
| 5 | Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 6 | Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Recorded, Resident and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. |
| 7 | Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under one year of age Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 8 | Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under one year of age Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. |
| 9 | Stillbirths and Illegitimate Births Recorded and Resident, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 10 | Stillbirths and Illegitimate Births Recorded and Resident, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. |

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| TABLE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| 11 | Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 12 | Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, Recorded, Resident and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Color, by Cities, Florida, 1933. |
| 13 | Marriages Performed, by Counties, Florida, 1933.<br>Marriages Performed, by Months, Florida, 1933. |
| 14 | Divorces and Annulments Granted, by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 15 | Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 16 | Deaths from Diphtheria, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 17 | Deaths from Tuberculosis (all Forms), by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 18 | Deaths from Malaria, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 19 | Deaths from Pellagra, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 20 | Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 21 | Deaths from Automobile Accidents, by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 22 | Deaths from Cancer (all Forms), by Color, by Months and by Counties, Florida, 1933. |
| 23 | Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 24 | Deaths from Diphtheria, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 25 | Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms), by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 26 | Deaths from Malaria, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 27 | Deaths from Pellagra, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 28 | Deaths from Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 29 | Deaths from Automobile Accidents, by Color, by Age and by Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 30 | Deaths from Cancer (All Forms), by Color, by Age and Sex, Florida, 1933. |
| 31 | Deaths Recorded and Resident by Color and by Diseases, Florida, 1933. |
| 32 | Combined Totals for Certain Causes of Death, Recorded and Resident, Florida, 1933. |

## ORIGINAL RECORDS

There are on file in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health 1,119,921 records including births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The total original birth certificates on file is 599,072; original death certificates 358,558; original marriage licenses 132,218; divorce records 30,073. Each record is carefully indexed under a continuous alphabetical card filing system and is thus available to the citizens of the State when any particular record is desired. The records are for use as legal evidence as well as statistical information which is compiled as a measuring unit and --.

used by those interested in curtailing the number of deaths from preventable causes.

The cooperation and support given the State Board of Health in compiling vital statistics are deeply appreciated. The physicians in this State have been very generous in filling out the medical certificates as to the causes of death and in the filing of original birth certificates throughout the year. Funeral directors have been very careful in the preparation of death certificates and securing of burial permits before moving bodies. Midwives filed neater and more legible birth certificates during the past year than ever before. The five hundred local registrars in the State have been very faithful in collecting the birth and death certificates and mailing the originals to the State Board of Health each month on schedule time. These registrars are an important factor in complete registration and have given wonderful support in their contribution of time and effort in forwarding completed certificates for births and deaths occurring in their various districts. County judges, with a few exceptions, have been unusually prompt in forwarding original marriage licenses. The clerks of the circuit courts are filing records of divorces with the State Board of Health each month. It is with a sense of deep gratitude that the State Board of Health in this report highly commends the efficient service that has been rendered by the professional men and other individuals to whom we have just referred.

## CERTIFIED COPIES

During the past year, 9,763 certified copies of original records were issued without charge by the State Board of Health. These certified copies were requested for various reasons; widows' pensions, adjustment of life insurance claims, evidence in court, land patents, adjustment of inheritances, veterans' compensation, proof of citizenship to secure positions, etc.

## FIELD WORK

Field work in vital statistics requires the service of an individual technically trained for the position. To efficiently function as a fieldworker in this phase of the Board of Health's activities, a prerequisite is to have some one who has had many years training in the offices of the Vital Statistics Bureau. At the present time, there is only one full time fieldworker connected with our Bureau and she has been in continuous vital statistics work for about twenty years. This fieldworker under the title of Registration Inspector visits the various local registrars, physicians and undertakers. The procedure of registration is very complicated and the duties of the fieldworker are, therefore, of considerable importance as many questions arise which are very difficult to answer through correspondence. In some instances, it is very difficult to find the proper individual to act as local registrar in a district and in such cases, the fieldworker is of unusual value in studying a district and making recommendations for a suitable person to be appointed as local registrar.

In addition to the one fieldworker, there is unusual cooperation from the Nursing Division. The field nurses under the State Board of Health have been very generous in their cooperation and have stimulated registration of births in many rural and isolated districts where it was almost impossible for the local registrar to secure complete reports. Supervision of the midwives under the Nursing Division is another factor which has been a real contribution to complete registration of births.

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## NOTICES TO NEW MOTHERS

During the past year, 24,772 birth notices were mailed to new mothers. Notices are not mailed in cases of stillbirths or illegitimate babies. When the mother's address is incorrect on the original birth certificate and the notice is returned, splendid cooperation has been given by the directors of the county health units. The notices that have been returned by the postoffice marked "Unclaimed" have been turned over to the county health unit officials who in turn, deliver the notices after securing information as to the change in address.

On receipt of the original birth certificate, a notice is sent to the new mother advising her of the fact that the original birth certificate has been filed, giving the official file number and instructions as to the importance of birth registration and advising her that should the record of her baby's birth be required at some future date, a certified copy may be secured from the State Board of Health.

## ANNUAL REGISTRATION - HEALING ARTS

Individuals licensed to practice the healing arts in Florida have complied unusually well with the Acts of 1927 requiring their annual registration with the State Board of Health. A printed roster has been issued each year giving the names in alphabetical order and addresses of practitioners and also giving their names by cities. This published roster has been mailed each year to every person who registered.

## IN THE OFFICE

The routine office work in a Vital Statistics Bureau is necessarily very complicated and voluminous. The central office in Florida is reasonably well equipped for the careful work necessary in statistical procedure. Hollerith punch card machines and electric horizontal sorters are in use constantly. Burroughs adding machines, Monroe Calculators and slide rules are also included in the equipment which aids our personnel in accuracy and speed. A modern Addressograph is also included which is a time saver in addressing the Health Notes mailing list and other lists such as county, city and state health officers, libraries, doctors and other mailing lists in connection with the activities of the State Board of Health. The photostat machine is another very important part of the regular equipment.

To give a bird's-eye view of the volume of routine work carried on in the Vital Statistics Bureau, we might mention that 11,846 letters were typed and mailed during the year; 20,124 copies of letters, supplementals, etc., were filed; 16,090 envelopes and packages addressed, not including those imprinted by the Addressograph; 83,713 original records were numbered and bound in volumes; 173,316 index cards typed and filed in alphabetical order; 12,077 copies of supplementals, etc., typed from records; 21,665 records coded by Standard Classification; 23,343 letters, packages, etc., prepared and stamped for mailing; 33,495 extra publications and pamphlets mailed; 5,374 monthly reports from local registrars received, checked and classified; 3,608 notices mailed for delinquent reports; 3,145 acceptances, commissions, posters, vouchers, etc., typed and checked for mailing; 24,772 notices mailed to new mothers; 335 monthly reports from county judges received, checked and filed; 106 reports from clerks of the circuit court received and checked; 24,009 applications posted from information on original marriage

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licenses; 12,597 photostatic copies prepared and mailed, the major portion of which were certified copies of original records; 4,912 applications and certificates typed and mailed in connection with the annual registration of those practicing the healing arts; 105,421 pieces imprinted by Addressograph; 115,240 mimeograph sheets prepared and mailed; 139,811 cards perforated and verified by key punch; 6,180,311 punch cards sorted for tabulations; 6,692 supplementals, questionnaires, etc., received and handled.

The present sorting machines provide for a 45-column punch card. Heretofore, this has required six plates for the various classifications of work. By authorization of the state health officer, new equipment has been ordered which will make possible an 80-column card and reduce the number of plates to two. This will save considerable expense in having only two forms for punch cards and will also make provision for tabulating some additional information from the original records which has been very much needed but could not be punched for lack of space on the old 45-column card. This is a very opportune time to make the change since some of our old mechanical punches have been in use for seventeen or eighteen years and would have to be replaced immediately. Considerable money will be saved by installing the new equipment instead of replacing the old style.

A careful record of the actual time of each clerk is kept daily and checked against the various classifications of duties including the number of pieces typed, punched, filed, sorted, etc.

## ALLOCATION OF RECORDS

The extensive shifting of population during recent years and the tendency towards hospital deliveries as well as hospitalization of the seriously sick have rendered our birth and death rates less meaningful. This policy of the allocation of records has been acclaimed as one of the most forward steps in the compilation of vital statistics in a generation. The vital statistics laws of all states require births and deaths to be registered at the place of occurrence. This is as it should be to insure the filing of the record. Birth and death rates as well as rates from various causes of death do not give full information for a particular district or disease when rates are worked from the totals of registered records. After many years of study, a plan has been devised to allocate the records of births and deaths back to the residence of the deceased in cases of deaths and in cases of births back to the residence of the mother of the baby. During the first year, each state registration official exchanged records of his non-residents. This required considerable expense as well as work. Later, a plan was worked out whereby the United States Bureau of the Census under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, acted as a clearing house for all states and forwarded to each state certificates for residents of that state where the deceased died out of the state or a baby was born in some other state than the residence of the mother.

In the appendix of this report showing tabulations for 1933, it will be noted that the births, deaths and causes of death are shown both for recorded and resident. The recorded is the number of births or deaths occurring in a given area and the resident is the number of births or deaths of the residents of a given community including the births or deaths of the residents that actually occurred in the community as well as the births or deaths of the residents which may have occurred elsewhere. In Florida, the records for recorded and resident for deaths begin with the year 1931 and for births with 1933. Besides Florida, the following states have published both the recorded and resident figures; Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. Beginning with the year 1935, the statistical publications of the United States Bureau of the Census will be shown both for recorded and resident.

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## CURRENT RELEASES

Once each month, mimeographed releases have been furnished by the Vital Statistics Bureau for some of the more important causes of death, automobile accidents, etc. On these releases was shown the deaths by months for the current year as compared with the previous year, the geographical location in the State of the place of death, age distribution and population and deaths by counties. These current releases have been used by the state health officer, fieldworkers and local health officers. Quite a number of large universities have also been using the material contained in these monthly releases in their class work.

## HEALTH NOTES

The Board of Health publication known as Health Notes is assembled by the state health officer each month and turned over to this Bureau to be edited and turned over to the printer. The proof-reading and mailing of 7,500 copies is taken care of in this Bureau in addition to the other regular duties. The January number of Health Notes contains material concerning the Florida Public Health Association. The state health officer gives a brief introduction followed by the President's Address and a number of papers read at the annual meeting which are of particular interest to health workers. Following these papers is the Secretary-Treasurer's annual report.

Papers read at the annual meeting of a medical nature were submitted to the Florida Medical Journal for publication. Material not used in the Florida Health Notes or the Medical Journal, discussions of papers, proceedings of the meetings, etc., are housed in a permanent file in the Library of the State Board of Health.

## REGISTRATION AFFAIRS

During the year, the director of the Vital Statistics Bureau was elected president of the American Association of State Registration Executives. The director of the Bureau also read a paper before the Vital Statistics Section of the A.P.H.A. meeting which was held at Pasadena, California. The title of the paper was "Current Mortality Releases" and appeared in the October issue of the A.P.H.A. Journal.

In June, a regional conference of state registration executives of the southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, United States Bureau of the Census. The director of this Bureau represented Florida. Two days were devoted to the discussion of registration affairs and the proceedings of the entire meeting were taken down and published by rotaprint in Dr. Murphy's office. Anyone interested should write to Dr. Murphy for a copy. This meeting was of such unusual interest that the Director of the Bureau of the Census called a regional meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, and has plans under way for two more similar meetings. When the regional meetings have covered the United States, we understand that the Director of the Bureau of the Census is planning to hold a meeting at some central point at which every state will be represented. These meetings have been held without expense to representatives of the various states.

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# APPENDIX

# STATISTICAL TABLES

# 1933

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## BIRTHS

The five-year comparison indicating total births registered and birth rates per 1,000 population shows a gradual decline in the birth rate in Florida. A study of the national statistics of births indicates that it is not in Florida alone that the birth rate is decreasing. There is such a slight difference between the number of recorded births in Florida and the resident births that it does not effect the rates for total births recorded or for the colored population. There is, however, a slight difference among the white population; the recorded rate being 16.0 and the resident rate 15.9.

BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1929 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 25,681 | 16.5 | 17,602 | 16.0 | 8,079 | 17.9 |
| 1932 | 27,411 | 17.9 | 18,856 | 17.4 | 8,555 | 19.1 |
| 1931 | 27,033 | 18.0 | 18,658 | 17.5 | 8,375 | 18.9 |
| 1930 | 26,991 | 18.2 | 18,596 | 17.8 | 8,395 | 19.3 |
| 1929 | 26,853 | 18.8 | 18,296 | 18.2 | 8,557 | 20.1 |

BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1933.

| YEAR | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25,681 | 16.5 | 17,602 | 16.0 | 8,079 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 25,647 | 16.5 | 17,587 | 15.9 | 8,060 | 17.9 |

## DEATHS

There is a slight increase in the death rate for 1933 as compared with the two previous years. The death rate in Florida is affected very materially by the number of winter visitors and the length of their stay in the State. It is interesting to note in the table below the difference between the recorded death rates and the resident rates. The showing of recorded deaths and rates separately from the resident will be of considerable importance in studying the various causes of death and formulating plans for the protection of human life.

DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18,764 | 12.1 | 11,561 | 10.5 | 7,203 | 16.0 |
| Resident | 18,112 | 11.7 | 10,941 | 9.9 | 7,171 | 15.9 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18,293 | 12.0 | 11,294 | 10.4 | 6,999 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 17,721 | 11.6 | 10,735 | 9.9 | 6,986 | 15.6 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18,101 | 12.0 | 11,056 | 10.4 | 7,045 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 17,291 | 11.5 | 10.261 | 9.6 | 7,030 | 15.9 |

## INFANT MORTALITY

There has been a noticeable decline in the infant mortality rate over a period of years. The rate for 1933, however, was 63 as compared with 61 for the previous year but the white rate still stands at a low average. The colored rate for 1933 was 92 as compared with 86 for the previous year. There was such a slight difference between recorded and resident that the rates for 1933 did not vary.

INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1929 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 1,619 | 63 | 878 | 50 | 741 | 92 |
| 1932 | 1,680 | 61 | 940 | 50 | 740 | 86 |
| 1931 | 1,737 | 64 | 979 | 52 | 758 | 91 |
| 1930 | 1,729 | 64 | 928 | 50 | 801 | 95 |
| 1929 | 1,766 | 66 | 953 | 52 | 813 | 95 |

INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1933.

| YEAR | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,619 | 63 | 878 | 50 | 741 | 92 |
| Resident | 1,616 | 63 | 876 | 50 | 740 | 92 |

## TYPHOID

During the calendar year 1933, a total of 63 deaths occurred in the State, charged to typhoid fever, giving a recorded rate of 4.1. This rate of 4.1 per 100,000 population is the lowest for typhoid fever that has ever been recorded in the history of the State. It is indeed very encouraging to those who are fighting for the prevention of deaths from typhoid fever to realize the remarkable reduction in the number of deaths in Florida from this disease and particularly gratifying to find that the lowest rate recorded in the State was for 1933.

TYPHOID DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 63 | 4.1 | 32 | 2.9 | 31 | 6.9 |
| Resident | 61 | 3.9 | 30 | 2.7 | 31 | 6.9 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 85 | 5.6 | 36 | 3.3 | 49 | 11.0 |
| Resident | 83 | 5.4 | 35 | 3.2 | 48 | 10.7 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 87 | 5.8 | 46 | 4.3 | 41 | 9.3 |
| Resident | 82 | 5.4 | 43 | 4.0 | 39 | 8.8 |

## SMALLPOX

There has not been a death in the State of Florida from smallpox since 1928 and during that year, only one, a colored person, died as a result of this disease.

## SCARLET FEVER

The death rate from scarlet fever is very low in Florida. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths charged to this disease for 1933 as compared with the previous year. It will be noted from the table below that the majority of deaths occurring from scarlet fever are among the white population.

SCARLET FEVER DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Resident | 10 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Resident | 6 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 7 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 0 | - |

## WHOOPING COUGH

The number of deaths from whooping cough in the State for 1933 totaled 44 as compared with 31 for the previous year. It will be noted from the table below that there is no difference between the recorded and the resident rates for whooping cough.

WHOOPING COUGH DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 44 | 2.8 | 24 | 2.2 | 20 | 4.4 |
| Resident | 44 | 2.8 | 24 | 2.2 | 20 | 4.4 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 31 | 2.0 | 17 | 1.6 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Resident | 31 | 2.0 | 17 | 1.6 | 14 | 3.1 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.5 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Resident | 25 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.5 | 9 | 2.0 |

## DIPHTHERIA

Deaths from diphtheria in 1933 totaled 56 as compared with a total of 83 for the previous year. The 1933 rate was 3.6 and represents the lowest recorded rate for diphtheria in the history of the State. It is again quite encouraging to note the decline in the death rate from diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 3.6 | 45 | 4.1 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Resident | 55 | 3.5 | 44 | 4.0 | 11 | 2.4 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 83 | 5.4 | 72 | 6.7 | 11 | 2.5 |
| Resident | 82 | 5.4 | 71 | 6.6 | 11 | 2.5 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 74 | 4.9 | 61 | 5.7 | 13 | 2.9 |
| Resident | 74 | 4.9 | 61 | 5.7 | 13 | 2.9 |

## INFLUENZA

Influenza causes 608 deaths in Florida during 1933. Relatively speaking, there is much more comment on the number of deaths caused by atuomobile accidents than there is on those caused by influenza. In referring to this report further on, it will be noted that influenza caused more deaths in Florida each year during the past three years than did automobile accidents. 39.1 persons out of every 100,000 of the population is a decided drain on human life and warrants the careful thought of those interested in preventive medicine.

INFLUENZA DEATHS (all forms) RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 608 | 39.1 | 334 | 30.3 | 274 | 60.8 |
| Resident | 575 | 37.0 | 301 | 27.3 | 274 | 60.8 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 514 | 33.6 | 260 | 24.1 | 254 | 56.8 |
| Resident | 508 | 33.2 | 256 | 23.7 | 252 | 56.4 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 607 | 40.3 | 329 | 30.9 | 278 | 62.9 |
| Resident | 582 | 38.6 | 306 | 28.8 | 276 | 62.4 |

## RABIES

During the calendar year 1933, one colored person died from the effects of rabies. In 1932, four white persons died from this cause and in 1931, three white persons. All of the deaths from rabies listed above occurred among the residents of Florida.

## TUBERCULOSIS (All forms)

A slight decrease is noticed in the death rate from tuberculosis. In 1933, the rate was 66.9 per 100,000 population as compared with 71.5 for the previous year. The recorded rate is slightly lower than the resident. It will be noted by the following table that there is very little difference between the recorded and resident rates during the past three years. Quite a number of our visitors in Florida die from tuberculosis but on the other hand, an equal number of our residents die in other states.

TUBERCULOSIS (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,039 | 66.9 | 398 | 36.1 | 641 | 142.1 |
| Resident | 1,045 | 67.2 | 397 | 36.0 | 648 | 143.7 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,093 | 71.5 | 395 | 36.5 | 698 | 156.2 |
| Resident | 1,096 | 71.7 | 395 | 36.5 | 701 | 156.8 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,067 | 70.8 | 427 | 40.1 | 640 | 144.8 |
| Resident | 1,055 | 70.1 | 412 | 38.7 | 643 | 145.5 |

## SYPHILIS

A total of 450 deaths were caused in 1933 from syphilis, making a rate of 29.0 per 100,000 population. The major number of deaths from this cause was among the colored population. The 1933 rate is higher than for the previous year but lower than for the year 1931. This is another important problem; a solution for control not having been attained.

SYPHILIS DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 450 | 29.0 | 90 | 8.2 | 360 | 79.8 |
| Resident | 450 | 29.0 | 91 | 8.3 | 359 | 79.6 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 382 | 25.0 | 90 | 8.3 | 292 | 65.3 |
| Resident | 379 | 24.8 | 89 | 8.2 | 290 | 64.9 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 458 | 30.4 | 108 | 10.2 | 350 | 79.2 |
| Resident | 451 | 29.9 | 103 | 9.7 | 348 | 78.7 |

## MALARIA

There is a noticeable increase in the death rate from malaria for 1933 as compared with the two previous years. Among other things, the rainfall has a definite influence on the death rate from malaria. Since it is estimated that there are well over two hundred cases for every death from malaria, the significance of the figures shown in the table below may be realized.

MALARIA DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 373 | 24.0 | 207 | 18.8 | 166 | 36.8 |
| Resident | 364 | 23.4 | 200 | 18.1 | 164 | 36.4 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 233 | 15.2 | 123 | 11.4 | 110 | 24.6 |
| Resident | 229 | 15.0 | 119 | 11.0 | 110 | 24.6 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 205 | 13.6 | 109 | 10.2 | 96 | 21.7 |
| Resident | 202 | 13.4 | 105 | 9.9 | 97 | 21.9 |

## CANCER (All forms)

The number of deaths from cancer seems to be still on the increase. More than a thousand deaths each year have been recorded during the past three years.

CANCER (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,284 | 82.6 | 1,045 | 94.7 | 239 | 53.0 |
| Resident | 1,251 | 80.5 | 1,012 | 91.7 | 239 | 53.0 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,244 | 81.4 | 1,040 | 96.2 | 204 | 45.6 |
| Resident | 1,219 | 79.8 | 1,016 | 94.0 | 203 | 45.4 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,072 | 71.2 | 887 | 83.4 | 185 | 41.9 |
| Resident | 1,029 | 68.3 | 842 | 79.1 | 187 | 42.3 |

## PELLAGRA

The death rate from pellagra in 1933 was 12.4 per 100,000 population. This is a slight decrease over the two previous years. It will be noted in the table below that there is very little difference between the number of deaths occurring in Florida as compared with the number occurring among the residents of the State.

PELLAGRA DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 193 | 12.4 | 69 | 6.3 | 124 | 27.5 |
| Resident | 192 | 12.4 | 69 | 6.3 | 123 | 27.3 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 199 | 13.0 | 67 | 6.2 | 132 | 29.5 |
| Resident | 197 | 12.9 | 67 | 6.2 | 130 | 29.1 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 220 | 14.6 | 66 | 6.2 | 154 | 34.8 |
| Resident | 217 | 14.4 | 63 | 5.9 | 154 | 34.8 |

## HEART DISEASE (All forms)

Deaths from heart disease not only lead all other causes but there appears to be a steady increase in the number of deaths from this disease. More than three thousand deaths occurred in Florida from all forms of heart disease in 1933. The rate in 1933 was 196.5 per 100,000 population which is slightly above the rate for the previous year.

HEART DISEASE (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3,053 | 196.5 | 2,187 | 198.3 | 866 | 192.0 |
| Resident | 2,851 | 183.5 | 1,988 | 180.2 | 863 | 191.4 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,989 | 195.6 | 2,095 | 193.8 | 894 | 200.0 |
| Resident | 2,773 | 181.5 | 1,881 | 174.0 | 892 | 199.6 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,810 | 186.6 | 1,998 | 187.8 | 812 | 183.7 |
| Resident | 2,556 | 169.7 | 1,747 | 164.2 | 809 | 183.0 |

## PNEUMONIA (All forms)

The number of deaths charged to pneumonia for the past three years shows only a slight variation. The 1933 figures, however, indicate a slight increase during the three-year peroid.

PNEUMONIA (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 917 | 59.0 | 479 | 43.4 | 438 | 97.1 |
| Resident | 894 | 57.5 | 456 | 41.3 | 438 | 97.1 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 847 | 55.4 | 486 | 45.0 | 361 | 80.8 |
| Resident | 834 | 54.6 | 472 | 43.7 | 362 | 81.0 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 863 | 57.3 | 508 | 47.7 | 355 | 80.3 |
| Resident | 830 | 55.1 | 475 | 44.6 | 355 | 80.3 |

## DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (All forms)

The death rate from this cause in 1933 was 14.8 per 100,000 population which is decidedly lower than for the two previous years. The rates among the white population are considerably lower than those recorded for the colored.

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DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 230 | 14.8 | 139 | 12.6 | 91 | 20.2 |
| Resident | 228 | 14.7 | 137 | 12.4 | 91 | 20.2 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 272 | 17.8 | 160 | 14.8 | 112 | 25.1 |
| Resident | 266 | 17.4 | 155 | 14.3 | 111 | 24.8 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 292 | 19.4 | 166 | 15.6 | 126 | 28.5 |
| Resident | 292 | 19.4 | 165 | 15.5 | 127 | 28.7 |

## NEPHRITIS (All forms)

Nephritis is another leading cause of death and from the table below, it will be noted that the 1933 rate of 117.4 is higher than for the two previous years.

NEPHRITIS (All forms) DEATHS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,824 | 117.4 | 1,200 | 108.8 | 624 | 138.4 |
| Resident | 1,746 | 112.4 | 1,128 | 102.3 | 618 | 137.0 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,722 | 112.7 | 1,141 | 105.6 | 581 | 130.0 |
| Resident | 1,663 | 108.8 | 1,082 | 100.1 | 581 | 130.0 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,737 | 115.3 | 1,095 | 102.9 | 642 | 145.2 |
| Resident | 1,656 | 110.0 | 1,015 | 95.4 | 641 | 145.0 |

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

The figures for 1933 indicate an increase in the number of deaths from this cause as compared with the four previous years. It is difficult to draw sound conclusions as to the cause of this increase. Provisional figures for a portion of the calendar year 1934 show a decided decrease in the death rate from this cause and we are confident that the completed figures for 1934 will show a rate below any recorded during the previous five years.

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1929 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 285 | 11.1 | 154 | 8.7 | 131 | 16.2 |
| 1932 | 262 | 9.6 | 149 | 7.9 | 113 | 13.2 |
| 1931 | 267 | 9.9 | 142 | 7.6 | 125 | 14.9 |
| 1930 | 267 | 9.9 | 155 | 8.3 | 112 | 13.3 |
| 1929 | 255 | 9.5 | 144 | 7.9 | 111 | 13.0 |

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DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1933.

| YEAR | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 285 | 11.1 | 154 | 8.7 | 131 | 16.2 |
| Resident | 284 | 11.1 | 156 | 8.9 | 128 | 15.9 |

## AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

Deaths from automobile accidents during 1933 were slightly greater than for the previous year. The number, however, is lower than for the calendar year 1931. It will be noted that the rate for 1933 was 31.9 as compared with a rate of 31.5 for the previous year while the rate for 1931 was 34.1.

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS RECORDED, RESIDENT AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1931 - 1933.

| YEARS | TOTAL | RATE | WHITE | RATE | COLORED | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 495 | 31.9 | 368 | 33.4 | 127 | 28.2 |
| Resident | 454 | 29.2 | 332 | 30.1 | 122 | 27.1 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 481 | 31.5 | 363 | 33.6 | 118 | 26.4 |
| Resident | 454 | 29.7 | 332 | 30.7 | 122 | 27.3 |
| 1931 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 514 | 34.1 | 395 | 37.1 | 119 | 26.9 |
| Resident | 468 | 31.1 | 352 | 33.1 | 116 | 26.2 |

## ILLEGITIMATES and STILLBIRTHS

The following table indicates the number of births recorded for five years for illegitimate babies and also the number of stillbirths recorded for the same period.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1929 - 1933.

| YEARS | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | | STILLBIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
| 1933 | 1,679 | 331 | 1,348 | 1,452 | 624 | 828 |
| 1932 | 1,577 | 303 | 1,274 | 1,553 | 706 | 847 |
| 1931 | 1,651 | 288 | 1,363 | 1,525 | 690 | 835 |
| 1930 | 1,467 | 277 | 1,190 | 1,754 | 746 | 1,008 |
| 1929 | 1,484 | 269 | 1,215 | 1,705 | 731 | 974 |

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS RECORDED AND RESIDENT, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1933.

| YEAR | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | | STILLBIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,679 | 331 | 1,348 | 1,452 | 624 | 828 |
| Resident | 1,673 | 325 | 1,348 | 1,445 | 620 | 825 |

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Table No. 1. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 1,554,000 | 1,103,000 | 451,000 |
| Alachua | 36,400 | 20,300 | 16,100 |
| Baker | 6,500 | 4,600 | 1,900 |
| Bay | 12,300 | 9,100 | 3,200 |
| Bradford | 10,100 | 7,200 | 2,900 |
| Brevard | 14,800 | 10,000 | 4,800 |
| Broward | 24,800 | 16,500 | 8,300 |
| Calhoun | 7,400 | 6,200 | 1,200 |
| Charlotte | 4,500 | 3,600 | 900 |
| Citrus | 5,600 | 4,000 | 1,600 |
| Clay | 7,300 | 5,600 | 1,700 |
| Collier | 3,500 | 2,400 | 1,100 |
| Columbia | 14,700 | 9,300 | 5,400 |
| Dade | 174,700 | 139,200 | 35,500 |
| DeSoto | 7,900 | 6,300 | 1,600 |
| Dixie | 7,800 | 4,000 | 3,800 |
| Duval | 168,800 | 113,600 | 55,200 |
| Escambia | 54,900 | 41,400 | 13,500 |
| Flagler | 2,500 | 1,700 | 800 |
| Franklin | 6,600 | 4,100 | 2,500 |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | 28,000 | 12,100 | 15,900 |
| *State Hospital | 3,900 | 2,200 | 1,700 |
| Gilchrist | 4,300 | 3,800 | 500 |
| Glades | 2,900 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Gulf | 3,600 | 2,400 | 1,200 |
| Hamilton | 9,454 | 5,675 | 3,779 |
| Hardee | 10,600 | 9,900 | 700 |
| Hendry | 4,300 | 2,500 | 1,800 |
| Hernando | 5,100 | 3,700 | 1,400 |
| Highlands | 10,900 | 7,600 | 3,300 |
| Hillsboro | 174,200 | 141,300 | 32,900 |
| Holmes | 12,900 | 12,600 | 300 |
| Indian River | 7,800 | 5,500 | 2,300 |
| Jackson | 32,200 | 19,900 | 12,300 |
| Jefferson | 13,408 | 4,288 | 9,120 |
| Lafayette | 4,400 | 3,700 | 700 |
| Lake | 26,500 | 19,200 | 7,300 |
| Lee | 17,300 | 13,000 | 4,300 |
| Leon | 25,200 | 10,900 | 14,300 |
| Levy | 13,300 | 8,200 | 5,100 |
| Liberty | 4,067 | 2,646 | 1,421 |
| Madison | 15,614 | 7,411 | 8,203 |

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Table No. 1. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manatee | 25,000 | 17,500 | 7,500 |
| Marion | 31,400 | 16,300 | 15,100 |
| Martin | 6,000 | 3,600 | 2,400 |
| Monroe | 13,624 | 11,129 | 2,495 |
| Nassau | 9,375 | 5,487 | 3,888 |
| Okaloosa | 10,100 | 9,300 | 800 |
| Okeechobee | 4,800 | 3,200 | 1,600 |
| Orange | 59,200 | 44,800 | 14,400 |
| Osceola | 11,800 | 8,100 | 3,700 |
| Palm Beach | 62,800 | 42,300 | 20,500 |
| Pasco | 11,100 | 9,500 | 1,600 |
| Pinellas | 72,900 | 59,800 | 13,100 |
| Polk | 83,000 | 64,800 | 18,200 |
| Putnam | 19,200 | 11,100 | 8,100 |
| St. Johns | 20,500 | 13,100 | 7,400 |
| St. Lucie | 8,100 | 5,900 | 2,200 |
| Santa Rosa | 14,200 | 12,200 | 2,000 |
| Sarasota | 15,100 | 11,800 | 3,300 |
| Seminole | 21,200 | 11,700 | 9,500 |
| Sumter | 11,500 | 8,000 | 3,500 |
| Suwannee | 15,731 | 10,395 | 5,336 |
| Taylor | 13,700 | 8,600 | 5,100 |
| Union | 8,100 | 4,900 | 3,200 |
| Volusia | 48,900 | 35,000 | 13,900 |
| Wakulla | 5,600 | 3,400 | 2,200 |
| Walton | 15,400 | 12,500 | 2,900 |
| Washington | 12,300 | 9,800 | 2,500 |

Table No. 2. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | 142,100 | 93,700 | 48,400 |
| Miami | 110,400 | 86,100 | 24,300 |
| Tampa | 111,000 | 87,600 | 23,400 |

Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach | 19,700 | 13,400 | 6,300 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 10,800 | 8,300 | 2,500 |
| Gainesville | 11,600 | 7,100 | 4,500 |
| Key West | *12,831 | *10,548 | *2,283 |
| Lakeland | 22,000 | 17,400 | 4,600 |

*Population April 1, 1930; Decreased 1920 to 1930; No estimate made.

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Table No. 2. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orlando | 32,100 | 23,200 | 8,900 |
| Pensacola | 31,800 | 22,400 | 9,400 |
| St. Augustine | 14,000 | 10,200 | 3,800 |
| St. Petersburg | 44,300 | 36,100 | 8,200 |
| Sanford | 11,500 | 5,900 | 5,600 |
| Tallahassee | 12,200 | 7,300 | 4,900 |
| West Palm Beach | 32,000 | 21,300 | 10,700 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bartow | 5,600 | 3,700 | 1,900 |
| Bradenton | 6,700 | 5,000 | 1,700 |
| Clearwater | 9,200 | 6,800 | 2,400 |
| Coral Gables | 8,700 | 8,000 | 700 |
| Deland | 5,900 | 4,300 | 1,600 |
| Ft. Myers | 10,800 | 7,800 | 3,000 |
| Lake Worth | 7,500 | 7,400 | 100 |
| Miami Beach | 8,300 | 8,000 | 300 |
| Ocala | 8,000 | 4,800 | 3,200 |
| Palatka | 6,900 | 3,800 | 3,100 |
| Panama City | 5,600 | 4,600 | 1,000 |
| Plant City | 7,800 | 5,400 | 2,400 |
| River Jct. (Ex.)* | 4,300 | 3,400 | 900 |
| *State Hospital | 3,900 | 2,200 | 1,700 |
| Sarasota | 10,400 | 7,700 | 2,700 |
| Winter Haven | 8,800 | 6,900 | 1,900 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | 3,200 | 1,900 | 1,300 |
| Arcadia | 4,300 | 3,000 | 1,300 |
| Avon Park | 4,100 | 3,000 | 1,100 |
| DeFuniak Springs | 2,800 | 2,200 | 600 |
| Eustis | 3,400 | 2,300 | 1,100 |
| Fernandina | 3,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Ft. Pierce | 5,600 | 4,200 | 1,400 |
| Haines City | 3,800 | 2,700 | 1,100 |
| Hialeah | 2,600 | 2,400 | 200 |
| Hollywood | 2,900 | 2,600 | 300 |

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Table No. 2. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kissimmee | 3,300 | 2,500 | 800 |
| Lake City | 4,700 | 3,500 | 1,200 |
| Lake Wales | 4,200 | 3,100 | 1,100 |
| Leesburg | 4,800 | 3,100 | 1,700 |
| Live Oak | 2,700 | 1,700 | 1,000 |
| Manatee | 3,900 | 2,500 | 1,400 |
| Marianna | 3,600 | 2,500 | 1,100 |
| Melbourne | 3,400 | 2,200 | 1,200 |
| New Smyrna | 4,800 | 3,400 | 1,400 |
| Palmetto | 3,400 | 2,100 | 1,300 |
| Perry | 3,000 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Pompano | 3,200 | 1,400 | 1,800 |
| Quincy | 4,000 | 2,200 | 1,800 |
| Sebring | 3,500 | 2,700 | 800 |
| Tarpon Springs | 3,800 | 3,100 | 700 |
| Wauchula | 2,700 | 2,700 | 15 |
| Winter Park | 4,500 | 3,100 | 1,400 |

Table No. 3. BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25,681 | 16.5 | 17,602 | 16.0 | 8,079 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 25,647 | 16.5 | 17,587 | 15.9 | 8,060 | 17.9 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 654 | 18.0 | 318 | 15.7 | 336 | 20.9 |
| Resident | 645 | 17.7 | 314 | 15.5 | 331 | 20.6 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 179 | 27.5 | 143 | 31.1 | 36 | 18.9 |
| Resident | 184 | 28.3 | 148 | 32.2 | 36 | 18.9 |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 307 | 25.0 | 252 | 27.7 | 55 | 17.2 |
| Resident | 303 | 24.6 | 250 | 27.5 | 53 | 16.6 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 202 | 20.0 | 159 | 22.1 | 43 | 14.8 |
| Resident | 207 | 20.5 | 160 | 22.2 | 47 | 16.2 |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 183 | 12.4 | 112 | 11.2 | 71 | 14.8 |
| Resident | 187 | 12.6 | 117 | 11.7 | 70 | 14.6 |

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Table No. 3. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 397 | 16.0 | 199 | 12.1 | 198 | 23.9 |
| Resident | 406 | 16.4 | 204 | 12.4 | 202 | 24.3 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 174 | 23.5 | 134 | 21.6 | 40 | 33.3 |
| Resident | 176 | 23.8 | 136 | 21.9 | 40 | 33.3 |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 12.4 | 46 | 12.8 | 10 | 11.1 |
| Resident | 59 | 13.1 | 48 | 13.3 | 11 | 12.2 |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 96 | 17.1 | 57 | 14.3 | 39 | 24.4 |
| Resident | 96 | 17.1 | 57 | 14.3 | 39 | 24.4 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 78 | 10.7 | 57 | 10.2 | 21 | 12.4 |
| Resident | 84 | 11.5 | 63 | 11.3 | 21 | 12.4 |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 26 | 7.4 | 21 | 8.8 | 5 | 4.5 |
| Resident | 34 | 9.7 | 29 | 12.1 | 5 | 4.5 |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 308 | 21.0 | 170 | 18.3 | 138 | 25.6 |
| Resident | 302 | 20.5 | 167 | 18.0 | 135 | 25.0 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,125 | 12.2 | 1,552 | 11.1 | 573 | 16.1 |
| Resident | 2,116 | 12.1 | 1,546 | 11.1 | 570 | 16.1 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 187 | 23.7 | 160 | 25.4 | 27 | 16.9 |
| Resident | 173 | 21.9 | 147 | 23.3 | 26 | 16.3 |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 91 | 11.7 | 65 | 16.3 | 26 | 6.8 |
| Resident | 97 | 12.4 | 70 | 17.5 | 27 | 7.1 |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,686 | 15.9 | 1,808 | 15.9 | 878 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 2,649 | 15.7 | 1,770 | 15.6 | 879 | 15.9 |
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,036 | 18.9 | 809 | 19.5 | 227 | 16.8 |
| Resident | 1,025 | 18.7 | 798 | 19.3 | 227 | 16.8 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 28 | 11.2 | 15 | 8.8 | 13 | 16.3 |
| Resident | 38 | 15.2 | 24 | 14.1 | 14 | 17.5 |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 90 | 13.6 | 63 | 15.4 | 27 | 10.8 |
| Resident | 89 | 13.5 | 63 | 15.4 | 26 | 10.4 |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 541 | 19.3 | 181 | 15.0 | 360 | 22.6 |
| Resident | 544 | 19.4 | 182 | 15.0 | 362 | 22.8 |
| *State Hospital | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 89 | 20.7 | 76 | 20.0 | 13 | 26.0 |
| Resident | 90 | 20.9 | 76 | 20.0 | 14 | 28.0 |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 39 | 13.4 | 33 | 17.4 | 6 | 6.0 |
| Resident | 40 | 13.8 | 34 | 17.9 | 6 | 6.0 |

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Table No. 3. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 13.6 | 35 | 14.6 | 14 | 11.7 |
| Resident | 52 | 14.4 | 38 | 15.8 | 14 | 11.7 |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 208 | 22.0 | 104 | 18.3 | 104 | 27.5 |
| Resident | 213 | 22.5 | 109 | 19.2 | 104 | 27.5 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 213 | 20.1 | 193 | 19.5 | 20 | 28.6 |
| Resident | 217 | 20.5 | 197 | 19.9 | 20 | 28.6 |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 50 | 11.6 | 43 | 17.2 | 7 | 3.9 |
| Resident | 59 | 13.7 | 51 | 20.4 | 8 | 4.4 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 89 | 17.5 | 55 | 14.9 | 34 | 24.3 |
| Resident | 88 | 17.3 | 55 | 14.9 | 33 | 23.6 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 179 | 16.4 | 131 | 17.2 | 48 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 178 | 16.3 | 130 | 17.1 | 48 | 14.5 |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,398 | 13.8 | 1,967 | 13.9 | 431 | 13.1 |
| Resident | 2,354 | 13.5 | 1,926 | 13.6 | 428 | 13.0 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 343 | 26.6 | 328 | 26.0 | 15 | 50.0 |
| Resident | 334 | 25.9 | 318 | 25.2 | 16 | 53.3 |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 142 | 18.2 | 90 | 16.4 | 52 | 22.6 |
| Resident | 142 | 18.2 | 91 | 16.5 | 51 | 22.2 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 834 | 25.9 | 517 | 26.0 | 317 | 25.8 |
| Resident | 845 | 26.2 | 528 | 26.5 | 317 | 25.8 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 347 | 25.9 | 94 | 21.9 | 253 | 27.7 |
| Resident | 352 | 26.3 | 98 | 22.9 | 254 | 27.9 |
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 81 | 18.4 | 77 | 20.8 | 4 | 5.7 |
| Resident | 79 | 18.0 | 75 | 20.3 | 4 | 5.7 |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 417 | 15.7 | 268 | 14.0 | 149 | 20.4 |
| Resident | 423 | 16.0 | 275 | 14.3 | 148 | 20.3 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 239 | 13.8 | 187 | 14.4 | 52 | 12.1 |
| Resident | 232 | 13.4 | 180 | 13.8 | 52 | 12.1 |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 486 | 19.3 | 145 | 13.3 | 341 | 23.8 |
| Resident | 494 | 19.6 | 152 | 13.9 | 342 | 23.9 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 195 | 14.7 | 111 | 13.5 | 84 | 16.5 |
| Resident | 206 | 15.5 | 122 | 14.9 | 84 | 16.5 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 83 | 20.4 | 53 | 20.0 | 30 | 21.1 |
| Resident | 85 | 20.9 | 54 | 20.4 | 31 | 21.8 |

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Table No. 3. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 374 | 24.0 | 167 | 22.5 | 207 | 25.2 |
| Resident | 370 | 23.7 | 164 | 22.1 | 206 | 25.1 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 341 | 13.6 | 213 | 12.2 | 128 | 17.1 |
| Resident | 344 | 13.8 | 215 | 12.3 | 129 | 17.2 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 523 | 16.7 | 223 | 13.7 | 300 | 19.9 |
| Resident | 514 | 16.4 | 217 | 13.3 | 297 | 19.7 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 66 | 11.0 | 42 | 11.7 | 24 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 67 | 11.2 | 44 | 12.2 | 23 | 9.6 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 196 | 14.4 | 151 | 13.6 | 45 | 18.0 |
| Resident | 198 | 14.5 | 152 | 13.7 | 46 | 18.4 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 167 | 17.8 | 105 | 19.1 | 62 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 175 | 18.7 | 113 | 20.6 | 62 | 15.9 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 236 | 23.4 | 219 | 23.5 | 17 | 21.3 |
| Resident | 237 | 23.5 | 220 | 23.7 | 17 | 21.3 |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 64 | 13.3 | 51 | 15.9 | 13 | 8.1 |
| Resident | 68 | 14.2 | 55 | 17.2 | 13 | 8.1 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 807 | 13.6 | 594 | 13.3 | 213 | 14.8 |
| Resident | 779 | 13.2 | 567 | 12.7 | 212 | 14.7 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 110 | 9.3 | 88 | 10.9 | 22 | 5.9 |
| Resident | 119 | 10.1 | 96 | 11.9 | 23 | 6.2 |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 735 | 11.7 | 475 | 11.2 | 260 | 12.7 |
| Resident | 738 | 11.8 | 476 | 11.3 | 262 | 12.8 |
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 166 | 15.0 | 138 | 14.5 | 28 | 17.5 |
| Resident | 173 | 15.6 | 143 | 15.1 | 30 | 18.8 |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 824 | 11.3 | 633 | 10.6 | 191 | 14.6 |
| Resident | 815 | 11.2 | 633 | 10.6 | 182 | 13.9 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,398 | 16.8 | 1,092 | 16.9 | 306 | 16.8 |
| Resident | 1,389 | 16.7 | 1,086 | 16.8 | 303 | 16.6 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 323 | 16.8 | 179 | 16.1 | 144 | 17.8 |
| Resident | 325 | 16.9 | 181 | 16.3 | 144 | 17.8 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 324 | 15.8 | 208 | 15.9 | 116 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 313 | 15.3 | 199 | 15.2 | 114 | 15.4 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 135 | 16.7 | 96 | 16.3 | 39 | 17.7 |
| Resident | 134 | 16.5 | 96 | 16.3 | 38 | 17.3 |

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Table No. 3. CONTINUED

| COUNTIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 337 | 23.7 | 296 | 24.3 | 41 | 20.5 |
| Resident | 345 | 24.3 | 304 | 24.9 | 41 | 20.5 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 196 | 13.0 | 145 | 12.3 | 51 | 15.5 |
| Resident | 195 | 12.9 | 145 | 12.3 | 50 | 15.2 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 321 | 15.1 | 147 | 12.6 | 174 | 18.3 |
| Resident | 327 | 15.4 | 152 | 13.0 | 175 | 18.4 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 161 | 14.0 | 102 | 12.8 | 59 | 16.9 |
| Resident | 167 | 14.5 | 107 | 13.4 | 60 | 17.1 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 373 | 23.7 | 246 | 23.7 | 127 | 23.8 |
| Resident | 374 | 23.8 | 246 | 23.7 | 128 | 24.0 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 163 | 11.9 | 121 | 14.1 | 42 | 8.2 |
| Resident | 165 | 12.0 | 124 | 14.4 | 41 | 8.0 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 132 | 16.3 | 92 | 18.8 | 40 | 12.5 |
| Resident | 134 | 16.5 | 95 | 19.4 | 39 | 12.2 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 669 | 13.7 | 471 | 13.5 | 198 | 14.2 |
| Resident | 664 | 13.6 | 468 | 13.4 | 196 | 14.1 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 68 | 12.1 | 45 | 13.2 | 23 | 10.5 |
| Resident | 69 | 12.3 | 46 | 13.5 | 23 | 10.5 |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 264 | 17.1 | 223 | 17.8 | 41 | 14.1 |
| Resident | 268 | 17.4 | 227 | 18.2 | 41 | 14.1 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 281 | 22.8 | 211 | 21.5 | 70 | 28.0 |
| Resident | 282 | 22.9 | 213 | 21.7 | 69 | 27.6 |

Table No. 4. BIRTHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT AND BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,463 | 17.3 | 1,654 | 17.7 | 809 | 16.7 |
| Resident | 2,267 | 16.0 | 1,480 | 15.8 | 787 | 16.3 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,679 | 15.2 | 1,219 | 14.2 | 460 | 18.9 |
| Resident | 1,617 | 14.6 | 1,161 | 13.5 | 456 | 18.8 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,586 | 14.3 | 1,298 | 14.8 | 288 | 12.3 |
| Resident | 1,494 | 13.5 | 1,208 | 13.8 | 286 | 12.2 |

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Table No. 4. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 306 | 15.5 | 219 | 16.3 | 87 | 13.8 |
| Resident | 274 | 13.9 | 191 | 14.3 | 83 | 13.2 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 181 | 16.8 | 121 | 14.6 | 60 | 24.0 |
| Resident | 168 | 15.6 | 107 | 12.9 | 61 | 24.4 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 256 | 22.1 | 142 | 20.0 | 114 | 25.3 |
| Resident | 228 | 19.7 | 118 | 16.6 | 110 | 24.4 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 196 | 15.3 | 151 | 14.3 | 45 | 19.7 |
| Resident | 196 | 15.3 | 150 | 14.2 | 46 | 20.1 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 360 | 16.4 | 295 | 17.0 | 65 | 14.1 |
| Resident | 342 | 15.5 | 277 | 15.9 | 65 | 14.1 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 494 | 15.4 | 388 | 16.7 | 106 | 11.9 |
| Resident | 435 | 13.6 | 329 | 14.2 | 106 | 11.9 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 620 | 19.5 | 475 | 21.2 | 145 | 15.4 |
| Resident | 594 | 18.7 | 449 | 20.0 | 145 | 15.4 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 243 | 17.4 | 182 | 17.8 | 61 | 16.1 |
| Resident | 205 | 14.6 | 146 | 14.3 | 59 | 15.5 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 529 | 11.9 | 390 | 10.8 | 139 | 17.0 |
| Resident | 510 | 11.5 | 380 | 10.5 | 130 | 15.9 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 185 | 16.1 | 96 | 16.3 | 89 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 183 | 15.9 | 93 | 15.8 | 90 | 16.1 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 215 | 17.6 | 102 | 14.0 | 113 | 23.1 |
| Resident | 219 | 18.0 | 106 | 14.5 | 113 | 23.1 |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 398 | 12.4 | 264 | 12.4 | 134 | 12.5 |
| Resident | 360 | 11.3 | 226 | 10.6 | 134 | 12.5 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 132 | 23.6 | 96 | 25.9 | 36 | 18.9 |
| Resident | 100 | 17.9 | 64 | 17.3 | 36 | 18.9 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 89 | 13.3 | 64 | 12.8 | 25 | 14.7 |
| Resident | 90 | 13.4 | 67 | 13.4 | 23 | 13.5 |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 135 | 14.7 | 107 | 15.7 | 28 | 11.7 |
| Resident | 122 | 13.3 | 95 | 14.0 | 27 | 11.3 |

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Table No. 4. CONTINUED Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 63 | 7.2 | 63 | 7.9 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 86 | 9.9 | 86 | 10.8 | 0 | - |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 114 | 19.3 | 81 | 18.8 | 33 | 20.6 |
| Resident | 108 | 18.3 | 76 | 17.7 | 32 | 20.0 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 159 | 14.7 | 123 | 15.8 | 36 | 12.0 |
| Resident | 133 | 12.3 | 98 | 12.6 | 35 | 11.7 |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 63 | 8.4 | 60 | 8.1 | 3 | 30.0 |
| Resident | 54 | 7.2 | 52 | 7.0 | 2 | 20.0 |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 58 | 7.0 | 58 | 7.3 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 70 | 8.4 | 70 | 8.8 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 198 | 24.8 | 116 | 24.2 | 82 | 25.6 |
| Resident | 168 | 21.0 | 88 | 18.3 | 80 | 25.0 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 134 | 19.4 | 76 | 20.0 | 58 | 18.7 |
| Resident | 124 | 18.0 | 65 | 17.1 | 59 | 19.0 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 167 | 29.8 | 140 | 30.4 | 27 | 27.0 |
| Resident | 139 | 24.8 | 118 | 25.7 | 21 | 21.0 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 223 | 28.6 | 157 | 29.1 | 66 | 27.5 |
| Resident | 224 | 28.7 | 158 | 29.3 | 66 | 27.5 |
| River Jct. (Ex.)*) | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 8.6 | 35 | 10.3 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Resident | 21 | 4.9 | 18 | 5.3 | 3 | 3.3 |
| *State Hospital | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 175 | 16.8 | 125 | 16.2 | 50 | 18.5 |
| Resident | 164 | 15.8 | 115 | 14.9 | 49 | 18.1 |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 143 | 16.3 | 107 | 15.5 | 36 | 18.9 |
| Resident | 137 | 15.6 | 106 | 15.4 | 31 | 16.3 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 55 | 17.2 | 33 | 17.4 | 22 | 16.9 |
| Resident | 54 | 16.9 | 32 | 16.8 | 22 | 16.9 |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 130 | 30.2 | 106 | 35.3 | 24 | 18.5 |
| Resident | 106 | 24.7 | 86 | 26.7 | 20 | 15.4 |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 70 | 17.1 | 50 | 16.7 | 20 | 18.2 |
| Resident | 71 | 17.3 | 51 | 17.0 | 20 | 18.2 |

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Table No. 4. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 18.2 | 39 | 17.7 | 12 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 55 | 19.6 | 43 | 19.5 | 12 | 20.0 |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 55 | 16.2 | 30 | 13.0 | 25 | 22.7 |
| Resident | 64 | 18.8 | 39 | 17.0 | 25 | 22.7 |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 12.3 | 24 | 16.0 | 13 | 8.7 |
| Resident | 45 | 15.0 | 32 | 21.3 | 13 | 8.7 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 113 | 20.2 | 83 | 19.8 | 30 | 21.4 |
| Resident | 110 | 19.6 | 80 | 19.0 | 30 | 21.4 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 87 | 22.9 | 63 | 23.3 | 24 | 21.8 |
| Resident | 81 | 21.3 | 58 | 21.5 | 23 | 20.9 |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 5.0 | 13 | 5.4 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 38 | 14.6 | 35 | 14.6 | 3 | 15.0 |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 14.8 | 36 | 13.8 | 7 | 23.3 |
| Resident | 49 | 16.9 | 41 | 15.8 | 8 | 26.7 |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 13.9 | 29 | 11.6 | 17 | 21.3 |
| Resident | 53 | 16.1 | 35 | 14.0 | 18 | 22.5 |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 90 | 19.1 | 54 | 15.4 | 36 | 30.0 |
| Resident | 85 | 18.1 | 49 | 14.0 | 36 | 30.0 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 93 | 22.1 | 64 | 20.6 | 29 | 26.4 |
| Resident | 93 | 22.1 | 66 | 21.3 | 27 | 24.5 |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 100 | 20.8 | 65 | 21.0 | 35 | 20.6 |
| Resident | 81 | 16.9 | 46 | 14.8 | 35 | 20.6 |
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 64 | 23.7 | 43 | 25.3 | 21 | 21.0 |
| Resident | 64 | 23.7 | 43 | 25.3 | 21 | 21.0 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 86 | 22.1 | 61 | 24.4 | 25 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 62 | 15.9 | 40 | 16.0 | 22 | 15.7 |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 70 | 19.4 | 45 | 18.0 | 25 | 22.7 |
| Resident | 70 | 19.4 | 44 | 17.6 | 26 | 23.6 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 12.6 | 24 | 10.9 | 19 | 15.8 |
| Resident | 39 | 11.5 | 22 | 10.0 | 17 | 14.2 |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 78 | 16.3 | 52 | 15.3 | 26 | 18.6 |
| Resident | 77 | 16.0 | 51 | 15.0 | 26 | 18.6 |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 13.5 | 13 | 6.2 | 33 | 25.4 |
| Resident | 51 | 15.0 | 17 | 8.1 | 34 | 26.2 |

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Table No. 4. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Births | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 11.7 | 22 | 11.6 | 13 | 11.8 |
| Resident | 38 | 12.7 | 25 | 13.2 | 13 | 11.8 |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 66 | 20.6 | 12 | 8.6 | 54 | 30.0 |
| Resident | 70 | 21.9 | 15 | 10.7 | 55 | 30.6 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 98 | 24.5 | 40 | 18.2 | 58 | 32.2 |
| Resident | 93 | 23.3 | 36 | 16.4 | 57 | 31.7 |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 72 | 20.6 | 55 | 20.4 | 17 | 21.3 |
| Resident | 55 | 15.7 | 39 | 14.4 | 16 | 20.0 |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 62 | 16.3 | 48 | 15.5 | 14 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 52 | 13.7 | 38 | 12.3 | 14 | 20.0 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 73 | 27.0 | 73 | 27.0 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 72 | 26.7 | 71 | 26.3 | 1 | 66.7 |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 33 | 7.3 | 16 | 5.2 | 17 | 12.1 |
| Resident | 52 | 11.6 | 35 | 11.3 | 17 | 12.1 |

Table No. 5. DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18,764 | 12.1 | 11,561 | 10.5 | 7,203 | 16.0 |
| Resident | 18,112 | 11.7 | 10,941 | 9.9 | 7,171 | 15.9 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 478 | 13.1 | 207 | 10.2 | 271 | 16.8 |
| Resident | 460 | 12.6 | 201 | 9.9 | 259 | 16.1 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 62 | 9.5 | 29 | 6.3 | 33 | 17.4 |
| Resident | 76 | 11.7 | 42 | 9.1 | 34 | 17.9 |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 169 | 13.7 | 132 | 14.5 | 37 | 11.6 |
| Resident | 170 | 13.8 | 131 | 14.4 | 39 | 12.2 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 88 | 8.7 | 63 | 8.8 | 25 | 8.6 |
| Resident | 93 | 9.2 | 67 | 9.3 | 26 | 9.0 |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 157 | 10.6 | 92 | 9.2 | 65 | 13.5 |
| Resident | 156 | 10.5 | 91 | 9.1 | 65 | 13.5 |

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Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 270 | 10.9 | 151 | 9.2 | 119 | 14.3 |
| Resident | 257 | 10.4 | 138 | 8.4 | 119 | 14.3 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 57 | 7.7 | 47 | 7.6 | 10 | 8.3 |
| Resident | 61 | 8.2 | 52 | 8.4 | 9 | 7.5 |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 10.2 | 33 | 9.2 | 13 | 14.4 |
| Resident | 47 | 10.4 | 33 | 9.2 | 14 | 15.6 |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 8.0 | 24 | 6.0 | 21 | 13.1 |
| Resident | 52 | 9.3 | 30 | 7.5 | 22 | 13.8 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 84 | 11.5 | 60 | 10.7 | 24 | 14.1 |
| Resident | 95 | 13.0 | 69 | 12.3 | 26 | 15.3 |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 5.7 | 5 | 2.1 | 15 | 13.6 |
| Resident | 25 | 7.1 | 6 | 2.5 | 19 | 17.3 |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 256 | 17.4 | 151 | 16.2 | 105 | 19.4 |
| Resident | 205 | 13.9 | 103 | 11.1 | 102 | 18.9 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,684 | 9.6 | 1,203 | 8.6 | 481 | 13.5 |
| Resident | 1,518 | 8.7 | 1,041 | 7.5 | 477 | 13.4 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 114 | 14.4 | 84 | 13.3 | 30 | 18.8 |
| Resident | 97 | 12.3 | 70 | 11.1 | 27 | 16.9 |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 4.7 | 20 | 5.0 | 17 | 4.5 |
| Resident | 37 | 4.7 | 20 | 5.0 | 17 | 4.5 |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,289 | 13.6 | 1,144 | 10.1 | 1,145 | 20.7 |
| Resident | 2,181 | 12.9 | 1,053 | 9.3 | 1,128 | 20.4 |
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 722 | 13.2 | 469 | 11.3 | 253 | 18.7 |
| Resident | 682 | 12.4 | 434 | 10.5 | 248 | 18.4 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 18.0 | 24 | 14.1 | 21 | 26.3 |
| Resident | 46 | 18.4 | 26 | 15.3 | 20 | 25.0 |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 55 | 8.3 | 23 | 5.6 | 32 | 12.8 |
| Resident | 54 | 8.2 | 21 | 5.1 | 33 | 13.2 |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 295 | 10.5 | 102 | 8.4 | 193 | 12.1 |
| Resident | 295 | 10.5 | 101 | 8.3 | 194 | 12.2 |
| *State Hospital | 481 | 123.3 | 298 | 135.5 | 183 | 107.6 |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 10.0 | 31 | 8.2 | 12 | 24.0 |
| Resident | 44 | 10.2 | 31 | 8.2 | 13 | 26.0 |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 22 | 7.6 | 16 | 8.4 | 6 | 6.0 |
| Resident | 25 | 8.6 | 18 | 9.5 | 7 | 7.0 |

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Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25 | 6.9 | 18 | 7.5 | 7 | 5.8 |
| Resident | 31 | 8.6 | 23 | 9.6 | 8 | 6.7 |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 108 | 11.4 | 59 | 10.4 | 49 | 13.0 |
| Resident | 114 | 12.1 | 67 | 11.8 | 47 | 12.4 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 117 | 11.0 | 100 | 10.1 | 17 | 24.3 |
| Resident | 133 | 12.5 | 113 | 11.4 | 20 | 28.6 |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 7.9 | 15 | 6.0 | 19 | 10.6 |
| Resident | 36 | 8.4 | 17 | 6.8 | 19 | 10.6 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 72 | 14.1 | 50 | 13.5 | 22 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 72 | 14.1 | 51 | 13.8 | 21 | 15.0 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 122 | 11.2 | 75 | 9.9 | 47 | 14.2 |
| Resident | 123 | 11.3 | 76 | 10.0 | 47 | 14.2 |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,797 | 10.3 | 1,258 | 8.9 | 539 | 16.4 |
| Resident | 1,754 | 10.1 | 1,224 | 8.7 | 530 | 16.1 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 120 | 9.3 | 110 | 8.7 | 10 | 33.3 |
| Resident | 122 | 9.5 | 111 | 8.8 | 11 | 36.7 |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 81 | 10.4 | 56 | 10.2 | 25 | 10.9 |
| Resident | 80 | 10.3 | 54 | 9.8 | 26 | 11.3 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 368 | 11.4 | 196 | 9.8 | 172 | 14.0 |
| Resident | 381 | 11.8 | 210 | 10.6 | 171 | 13.9 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 199 | 14.8 | 56 | 13.1 | 143 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 201 | 15.0 | 57 | 13.3 | 144 | 15.8 |
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 7.7 | 26 | 7.0 | 8 | 11.4 |
| Resident | 37 | 8.4 | 29 | 7.8 | 8 | 11.4 |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 312 | 11.8 | 196 | 10.2 | 116 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 310 | 11.7 | 194 | 10.1 | 116 | 15.9 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 176 | 10.2 | 120 | 9.2 | 56 | 13.0 |
| Resident | 168 | 9.7 | 118 | 9.1 | 50 | 11.6 |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 321 | 12.7 | 108 | 9.9 | 213 | 14.9 |
| Resident | 310 | 12.3 | 102 | 9.4 | 208 | 14.5 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 113 | 8.5 | 54 | 6.6 | 59 | 11.6 |
| Resident | 116 | 8.7 | 55 | 6.7 | 61 | 12.0 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 42 | 10.3 | 28 | 10.6 | 14 | 9.9 |
| Resident | 45 | 11.1 | 31 | 11.7 | 14 | 9.9 |

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Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 207 | 13.3 | 78 | 10.5 | 129 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 222 | 14.2 | 91 | 12.3 | 131 | 16.0 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 246 | 9.8 | 160 | 9.1 | 86 | 11.5 |
| Resident | 233 | 9.3 | 147 | 8.4 | 86 | 11.5 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 406 | 12.9 | 179 | 11.0 | 227 | 15.0 |
| Resident | 389 | 12.4 | 165 | 10.1 | 224 | 14.8 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 8.7 | 30 | 8.3 | 22 | 9.2 |
| Resident | 61 | 10.2 | 35 | 9.7 | 26 | 10.8 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 227 | 16.7 | 160 | 14.4 | 67 | 26.9 |
| Resident | 226 | 16.6 | 158 | 14.2 | 68 | 27.3 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 118 | 12.6 | 48 | 8.7 | 70 | 18.0 |
| Resident | 120 | 12.8 | 48 | 8.7 | 72 | 18.5 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 106 | 10.5 | 94 | 10.1 | 12 | 15.0 |
| Resident | 106 | 10.5 | 94 | 10.1 | 12 | 15.0 |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 4.4 | 15 | 4.7 | 6 | 3.8 |
| Resident | 30 | 6.3 | 23 | 7.2 | 7 | 4.4 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 668 | 11.3 | 466 | 10.4 | 202 | 14.0 |
| Resident | 583 | 9.8 | 387 | 8.6 | 196 | 13.6 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 147 | 12.5 | 113 | 14.0 | 34 | 9.2 |
| Resident | 152 | 12.9 | 112 | 13.8 | 40 | 10.8 |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 691 | 11.0 | 384 | 9.1 | 307 | 15.0 |
| Resident | 658 | 10.5 | 346 | 8.2 | 312 | 15.2 |
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 130 | 11.7 | 102 | 10.7 | 28 | 17.5 |
| Resident | 140 | 12.6 | 111 | 11.7 | 29 | 18.1 |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 961 | 13.2 | 800 | 13.4 | 161 | 12.3 |
| Resident | 769 | 10.5 | 613 | 10.3 | 156 | 11.9 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 827 | 10.0 | 590 | 9.1 | 237 | 13.0 |
| Resident | 811 | 9.8 | 574 | 8.9 | 237 | 13.0 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 282 | 14.7 | 131 | 11.8 | 151 | 18.6 |
| Resident | 286 | 14.9 | 134 | 12.1 | 152 | 18.8 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 265 | 12.9 | 147 | 11.2 | 118 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 249 | 12.1 | 137 | 10.5 | 112 | 15.1 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 91 | 11.2 | 69 | 11.7 | 22 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 86 | 10.6 | 63 | 10.7 | 23 | 10.5 |

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Table No. 5. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 125 | 8.8 | 96 | 7.9 | 29 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 137 | 9.6 | 109 | 8.9 | 28 | 14.0 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 135 | 8.9 | 88 | 7.5 | 47 | 14.2 |
| Resident | 136 | 9.0 | 88 | 7.5 | 48 | 14.5 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 226 | 10.7 | 91 | 7.8 | 135 | 14.2 |
| Resident | 237 | 11.2 | 98 | 8.4 | 139 | 14.6 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 103 | 9.0 | 55 | 6.9 | 48 | 13.7 |
| Resident | 110 | 9.6 | 61 | 7.6 | 49 | 14.0 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 172 | 10.9 | 84 | 8.1 | 88 | 16.5 |
| Resident | 184 | 11.7 | 95 | 9.1 | 89 | 16.7 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 102 | 7.4 | 52 | 6.0 | 50 | 9.8 |
| Resident | 108 | 7.9 | 58 | 6.7 | 50 | 9.8 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 76 | 9.4 | 43 | 8.8 | 33 | 10.3 |
| Resident | 82 | 10.1 | 48 | 9.8 | 34 | 10.6 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 573 | 11.7 | 372 | 10.6 | 201 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 541 | 11.1 | 340 | 9.7 | 201 | 14.5 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 6.3 | 23 | 6.8 | 12 | 5.5 |
| Resident | 41 | 7.3 | 28 | 8.2 | 13 | 5.9 |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 122 | 7.9 | 94 | 7.5 | 28 | 9.7 |
| Resident | 131 | 8.5 | 103 | 8.2 | 28 | 9.7 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 90 | 7.3 | 64 | 6.5 | 26 | 10.4 |
| Resident | 94 | 7.6 | 67 | 6.8 | 27 | 10.8 |

Table No. 6. DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2,089 | 14.7 | 1,026 | 10.9 | 1,063 | 22.0 |
| Resident | 1,907 | 13.4 | 891 | 9.5 | 1,016 | 21.0 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,240 | 11.2 | 859 | 10.0 | 381 | 15.7 |
| Resident | 1,129 | 10.2 | 751 | 8.7 | 378 | 15.6 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,223 | 11.0 | 850 | 9.7 | 373 | 15.9 |
| Resident | 1,150 | 10.4 | 757 | 8.6 | 393 | 16.8 |

Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 245 | 12.4 | 166 | 12.4 | 79 | 12,5 |
| Resident | 220 | 11.2 | 142 | 10.6 | 78 | 12.4 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 136 | 12.6 | 92 | 11.1 | 44 | 17.6 |
| Resident | 106 | 9.8 | 67 | 8.1 | 39 | 15.6 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 221 | 19.1 | 105 | 14.8 | 116 | 25,8 |
| Resident | 171 | 14.7 | 76 | 10.7 | 95 | 21.1 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 220 | 17.1 | 157 | 14.9 | 63 | 27.6 |
| Resident | 218 | 17.0 | 155 | 14.7 | 63 | 27.6 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 289 | 13.1 | 228 | 13.1 | 61 | 13.3 |
| Resident | 292 | 13.3 | 224 | 12.9 | 68 | 14.8 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 496 | 15.5 | 348 | 15.0 | 148 | 16.6 |
| Resident | 369 | 11.5 | 236 | 10.2 | 133 | 14.9 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 490 | 15.4 | 294 | 13.1 | 196 | 20.9 |
| Resident | 448 | 14.1 | 258 | 11.5 | 190 | 20.2 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 216 | 15.4 | 132 | 12.9 | 84 | 22.1 |
| Resident | 184 | 13.1 | 112 | 11.0 | 72 | 18.9 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 694 | 15.7 | 570 | 15.8 | 124 | 15.1 |
| Resident | 525 | 11.9 | 407 | 11.3 | 118 | 14.4 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 147 | 12.8 | 53 | 9.0 | 94 | 16.8 |
| Resident | 140 | 12.2 | 45 | 7.6 | 95 | 17.0 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 176 | 14.4 | 74 | 10.1 | 102 | 20.8 |
| Resident | 162 | 13.3 | 69 | 9.5 | 93 | 19.0 |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 442 | 13.8 | 234 | 11.0 | 208 | 19.4 |
| Resident | 348 | 10.9 | 178 | 8.4 | 170 | 15.9 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 154 | 27.5 | 109 | 29.5 | 45 | 23.7 |
| Resident | 74 | 13.2 | 46 | 12.4 | 28 | 14.7 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 79 | 11.8 | 63 | 12.6 | 16 | 9.4 |
| Resident | 74 | 11.0 | 56 | 11.2 | 18 | 10.8 |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 124 | 13.5 | 106 | 15.6 | 18 | 7.5 |
| Resident | 112 | 12.2 | 93 | 13.7 | 19 | 7.9 |

Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 6.4 | 56 | 7.0 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 55 | 6.3 | 54 | 6.8 | 1 | 1.4 |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 106 | 18.0 | 61 | 14.2 | 45 | 28.1 |
| Resident | 91 | 15.4 | 47 | 10.9 | 44 | 27.5 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 134 | 12.4 | 89 | 11.4 | 45 | 15.0 |
| Resident | 116 | 10.7 | 76 | 9.7 | 40 | 13.3 |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 66 | 8.8 | 65 | 8.8 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 68 | 9.1 | 67 | 9.1 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 119 | 14.3 | 119 | 14.9 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 61 | 7.3 | 61 | 7.6 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 173 | 21.6 | 94 | 19.6 | 79 | 24.7 |
| Resident | 142 | 17.8 | 68 | 14.2 | 74 | 23.1 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 130 | 18.8 | 61 | 16.1 | 69 | 22.3 |
| Resident | 116 | 16.8 | 51 | 13.4 | 65 | 21.0 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 94 | 16.8 | 71 | 15.4 | 23 | 23.0 |
| Resident | 80 | 14.3 | 59 | 12.8 | 21 | 21.0 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 122 | 15.6 | 75 | 13.9 | 47 | 19.6 |
| Resident | 137 | 17.6 | 88 | 16.3 | 49 | 20.4 |
| River Jct.(Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 4.7 | 12 | 3.5 | 8 | 8.9 |
| Resident | 18 | 4.2 | 10 | 2.9 | 8 | 8.9 |
| *State Hospital | 481 | 123.3 | 298 | 135.5 | 183 | 107.6 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 114 | 11.0 | 74 | 9.6 | 40 | 14.8 |
| Resident | 107 | 10.3 | 66 | 8.6 | 41 | 15.2 |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 81 | 9.2 | 55 | 8.0 | 26 | 13.7 |
| Resident | 80 | 9.1 | 54 | 7.8 | 26 | 13.7 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 10.6 | 9 | 4.7 | 25 | 19.2 |
| Resident | 34 | 10.6 | 8 | 4.2 | 26 | 20.0 |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 87 | 20.2 | 59 | 19.7 | 28 | 21.5 |
| Resident | 66 | 15.3 | 41 | 13.7 | 25 | 19.2 |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 48 | 11.7 | 26 | 8.7 | 22 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 54 | 13.2 | 32 | 10.7 | 22 | 20.0 |

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Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 42 | 15.0 | 29 | 13.2 | 13 | 21.7 |
| Resident | 43 | 15.4 | 30 | 13.6 | 13 | 21.7 |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 54 | 15.9 | 31 | 13.5 | 23 | 20.9 |
| Resident | 52 | 15.3 | 30 | 13.0 | 22 | 20.0 |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 17.3 | 15 | 10.0 | 37 | 24.7 |
| Resident | 55 | 18.3 | 15 | 10.0 | 40 | 26.7 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 77 | 13.8 | 57 | 13.6 | 20 | 14.3 |
| Resident | 70 | 12.5 | 49 | 11.7 | 21 | 15.0 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 9.2 | 21 | 7.8 | 14 | 12.7 |
| Resident | 42 | 11.1 | 26 | 9.6 | 16 | 14.5 |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 3.8 | 10 | 4.2 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 18 | 6.9 | 18 | 7.5 | 0 | - |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 28 | 9.7 | 22 | 8.5 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 35 | 12.1 | 29 | 11.2 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 17.0 | 37 | 14.8 | 19 | 23.8 |
| Resident | 56 | 17.0 | 34 | 13.6 | 22 | 27.5 |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 152 | 32.3 | 88 | 25.1 | 64 | 53.3 |
| Resident | 100 | 21.3 | 39 | 11.1 | 61 | 50.8 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 11.7 | 27 | 8.7 | 22 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 44 | 10.5 | 26 | 8.4 | 18 | 16.4 |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 70 | 14.6 | 41 | 13.2 | 29 | 17.1 |
| Resident | 69 | 14.4 | 39 | 12.6 | 30 | 17.6 |
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 48 | 17.8 | 24 | 14.1 | 24 | 24.0 |
| Resident | 54 | 20.0 | 29 | 17.1 | 25 | 25.0 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 77 | 19.7 | 41 | 16.4 | 36 | 25.7 |
| Resident | 58 | 14.9 | 29 | 11.6 | 29 | 20.7 |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 40 | 11.1 | 29 | 11.6 | 11 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 39 | 10.8 | 29 | 11.6 | 10 | 9.1 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 39 | 11.5 | 24 | 10.9 | 15 | 12.5 |
| Resident | 36 | 10.6 | 21 | 9.5 | 15 | 12.5 |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 60 | 12.5 | 41 | 12.1 | 19 | 13.6 |
| Resident | 56 | 11.7 | 37 | 10.9 | 19 | 13.6 |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25 | 7.4 | 12 | 5.7 | 13 | 10.0 |
| Resident | 30 | 8.8 | 16 | 7.6 | 14 | 10.8 |

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Table No. 6. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | White Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Col. Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 30 | 10.0 | 10 | 5,3 | 20 | 18.2 |
| Resident | 33 | 11.0 | 14 | 7.4 | 19 | 17.3 |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 13.4 | 11 | 7.9 | 32 | 17.8 |
| Resident | 43 | 13.4 | 11 | 7.9 | 32 | 17.8 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 64 | 16.0 | 31 | 14.1 | 33 | 18.3 |
| Resident | 68 | 17.0 | 32 | 14.5 | 36 | 20.0 |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 14.6 | 38 | 14.1 | 13 | 16.3 |
| Resident | 44 | 12.6 | 31 | 11.5 | 13 | 16.5 |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 9.2 | 26 | 8.4 | 9 | 12.9 |
| Resident | 30 | 7.9 | 23 | 7.4 | 7 | 10.0 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 51 | 18.9 | 50 | 18.5 | 1 | 66.7 |
| Resident | 54 | 20.0 | 52 | 19.3 | 2 | 133.3 |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 50 | 11.1 | 32 | 10.3 | 18 | 12.9 |
| Resident | 55 | 12.2 | 35 | 11.3 | 20 | 14.3 |

Table No. 7. INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,619 | 63 | 878 | 50 | 741 | 92 |
| Resident | 1,616 | 63 | 876 | 50 | 740 | 92 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 58 | 89 | 22 | 69 | 36 | 107 |
| Resident | 56 | 87 | 20 | 64 | 36 | 109 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 56 | 7 | 49 | 3 | 83 |
| Resident | 12 | 65 | 9 | 61 | 3 | 83 |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25 | 81 | 20 | 79 | 5 | 91 |
| Resident | 26 | 86 | 21 | 84 | 5 | 94 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 59 | 8 | 50 | 4 | 93 |
| Resident | 12 | 58 | 8 | 50 | 4 | 85 |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 71 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 85 |
| Resident | 13 | 70 | 7 | 60 | 6 | 86 |

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Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 36 | 91 | 7 | 35 | 29 | 146 |
| Resident | 37 | 91 | 8 | 39 | 29 | 144 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 63 | 8 | 60 | 3 | 75 |
| Resident | 11 | 63 | 8 | 59 | 3 | 75 |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 36 | 2 | 43 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 4 | 68 | 3 | 63 | 1 | 91 |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 52 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 77 |
| Resident | 5 | 52 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 77 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 38 | 3 | 53 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 36 | 3 | 48 | 0 | - |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 17 | 55 | 5 | 29 | 12 | 87 |
| Resident | 17 | 56 | 5 | 30 | 12 | 89 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 122 | 57 | 67 | 43 | 55 | 96 |
| Resident | 117 | 55 | 62 | 40 | 55 | 96 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 17 | 91 | 14 | 88 | 3 | 111 |
| Resident | 15 | 87 | 13 | 88 | 2 | 77 |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 66 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 115 |
| Resident | 6 | 62 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 111 |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 148 | 55 | 75 | 41 | 73 | 83 |
| Resident | 140 | 53 | 69 | 39 | 71 | 81 |
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 75 | 72 | 43 | 53 | 32 | 141 |
| Resident | 74 | 72 | 42 | 53 | 32 | 141 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 36 | 0 | - | 1 | 77 |
| Resident | 1 | 26 | 0 | - | 1 | 71 |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 33 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 37 |
| Resident | 3 | 34 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 38 |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 91 | 12 | 66 | 37 | 103 |
| Resident | 49 | 90 | 12 | 66 | 37 | 102 |
| *State Hosp. | 1 | 500 | 1 | 1000 | 0 | - |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 67 | 6 | 79 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 7 | 78 | 7 | 92 | 0 | - |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 77 | 2 | 61 | 1 | 167 |
| Resident | 3 | 75 | 2 | 59 | 1 | 167 |

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Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 41 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 71 |
| Resident | 2 | 38 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 71 |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 19 | 91 | 6 | 58 | 13 | 125 |
| Resident | 19 | 89 | 6 | 55 | 13 | 125 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 15 | 70 | 12 | 62 | 3 | 150 |
| Resident | 16 | 74 | 13 | 66 | 3 | 150 |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 40 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 143 |
| Resident | 3 | 51 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 125 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 56 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 118 |
| Resident | 5 | 57 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 121 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 78 | 7 | 53 | 7 | 146 |
| Resident | 13 | 73 | 6 | 46 | 7 | 146 |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 134 | 56 | 97 | 49 | 37 | 86 |
| Resident | 132 | 56 | 95 | 49 | 37 | 86 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 61 | 18 | 55 | 3 | 200 |
| Resident | 23 | 69 | 20 | 63 | 3 | 188 |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 42 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 77 |
| Resident | 6 | 42 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 78 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 62 | 28 | 54 | 24 | 76 |
| Resident | 52 | 62 | 28 | 53 | 24 | 76 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 28 | 81 | 7 | 74 | 21 | 83 |
| Resident | 28 | 80 | 7 | 71 | 21 | 83 |
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 74 | 6 | 78 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 7 | 89 | 7 | 93 | 0 | - |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 30 | 72 | 21 | 78 | 9 | 60 |
| Resident | 31 | 73 | 22 | 80 | 9 | 61 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 16 | 67 | 12 | 64 | 4 | 77 |
| Resident | 14 | 60 | 10 | 56 | 4 | 77 |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 70 | 6 | 41 | 28 | 82 |
| Resident | 34 | 69 | 6 | 39 | 28 | 82 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 67 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 119 |
| Resident | 13 | 63 | 3 | 25 | 10 | 119 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 96 | 4 | 75 | 4 | 133 |
| Resident | 8 | 94 | 4 | 74 | 4 | 129 |

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Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 29 | 78 | 9 | 54 | 20 | 97 |
| Resident | 30 | 81 | 10 | 61 | 20 | 97 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 17 | 50 | 11 | 52 | 6 | 47 |
| Resident | 16 | 47 | 10 | 47 | 6 | 47 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 67 | 11 | 49 | 24 | 80 |
| Resident | 35 | 68 | 11 | 51 | 24 | 81 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 76 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 167 |
| Resident | 6 | 90 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 174 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 17 | 87 | 11 | 73 | 6 | 133 |
| Resident | 17 | 86 | 11 | 72 | 6 | 130 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 66 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 129 |
| Resident | 12 | 69 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 145 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 55 | 13 | 59 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 13 | 55 | 13 | 59 | 0 | - |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 63 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 154 |
| Resident | 5 | 74 | 3 | 55 | 2 | 154 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 52 | 64 | 35 | 59 | 17 | 80 |
| Resident | 49 | 63 | 32 | 56 | 17 | 80 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 64 | 4 | 45 | 3 | 136 |
| Resident | 8 | 67 | 5 | 52 | 3 | 130 |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 59 | 80 | 25 | 53 | 34 | 131 |
| Resident | 60 | 81 | 26 | 55 | 34 | 130 |
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 36 | 5 | 36 | 1 | 36 |
| Resident | 6 | 35 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 33 |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 55 | 32 | 51 | 13 | 66 |
| Resident | 46 | 56 | 33 | 52 | 13 | 71 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 67 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 19 | 62 |
| Resident | 67 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 18 | 59 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 23 | 71 | 9 | 50 | 14 | 97 |
| Resident | 23 | 71 | 9 | 50 | 14 | 97 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18 | 56 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 95 |
| Resident | 18 | 58 | 7 | 35 | 11 | 96 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 44 | 4 | 42 | 2 | 51 |
| Resident | 6 | 45 | 4 | 42 | 2 | 53 |

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Table No. 7. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 22 | 65 | 18 | 61 | 4 | 98 |
| Resident | 22 | 64 | 18 | 59 | 4 | 98 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 41 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 78 |
| Resident | 8 | 41 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 80 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 33 | 103 | 11 | 75 | 22 | 126 |
| Resident | 34 | 104 | 11 | 72 | 23 | 131 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 56 | 5 | 49 | 4 | 68 |
| Resident | 9 | 54 | 5 | 47 | 4 | 67 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 22 | 59 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 87 |
| Resident | 23 | 61 | 12 | 49 | 11 | 86 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 61 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 119 |
| Resident | 11 | 67 | 6 | 48 | 5 | 122 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 38 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 50 |
| Resident | 5 | 37 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 51 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 64 | 25 | 53 | 18 | 91 |
| Resident | 44 | 66 | 26 | 56 | 18 | 92 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 44 | 3 | 67 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 43 | 3 | 65 | 0 | - |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 42 | 8 | 36 | 3 | 73 |
| Resident | 11 | 41 | 8 | 35 | 3 | 73 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 39 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 57 |
| Resident | 11 | 39 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 58 |

Table No. 8. INFANT MORTALITY - DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 136 | 55 | 68 | 41 | 68 | 84 |
| Resident | 121 | 53 | 60 | 41 | 61 | 78 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 98 | 58 | 55 | 45 | 43 | 93 |
| Resident | 92 | 57 | 49 | 42 | 43 | 94 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 92 | 58 | 66 | 51 | 26 | 90 |
| Resident | 74 | 50 | 48 | 40 | 26 | 91 |

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Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 16 | 52 | 11 | 50 | 5 | 57 |
| Resident | 14 | 51 | 10 | 52 | 4 | 48 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 44 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 83 |
| Resident | 8 | 48 | 3 | 28 | 5 | 82 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 26 | 102 | 12 | 85 | 14 | 123 |
| Resident | 22 | 96 | 8 | 68 | 14 | 127 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 17 | 87 | 11 | 73 | 6 | 133 |
| Resident | 17 | 87 | 11 | 73 | 6 | 130 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 39 | 10 | 34 | 4 | 62 |
| Resident | 14 | 41 | 10 | 36 | 4 | 62 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 44 | 89 | 28 | 72 | 16 | 151 |
| Resident | 35 | 80 | 19 | 58 | 16 | 151 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 49 | 79 | 23 | 48 | 26 | 179 |
| Resident | 46 | 77 | 20 | 45 | 26 | 179 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 53 | 7 | 38 | 6 | 98 |
| Resident | 13 | 63 | 7 | 48 | 6 | 102 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 30 | 57 | 19 | 49 | 11 | 79 |
| Resident | 30 | 59 | 19 | 50 | 11 | 85 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 108 | 4 | 42 | 16 | 180 |
| Resident | 19 | 104 | 3 | 32 | 16 | 178 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 65 | 5 | 49 | 9 | 80 |
| Resident | 14 | 64 | 5 | 47 | 9 | 80 |
| W.Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 32 | 80 | 15 | 57 | 17 | 127 |
| Resident | 31 | 86 | 14 | 62 | 17 | 127 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 76 | 7 | 73 | 3 | 83 |
| Resident | 5 | 50 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 83 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 22 | 2 | 31 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 22 | 2 | 30 | 0 | - |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 67 | 8 | 75 | 1 | 36 |
| Resident | 7 | 57 | 6 | 63 | 1 | 37 |

Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 0 | - |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 114 | 8 | 99 | 5 | 152 |
| Resident | 13 | 120 | 8 | 105 | 5 | 156 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 82 | 10 | 81 | 3 | 83 |
| Resident | 10 | 75 | 7 | 71 | 3 | 86 |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 0 | - |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 103 | 6 | 103 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 5 | 71 | 5 | 71 | 0 | - |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 51 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 61 |
| Resident | 10 | 60 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 63 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 67 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 86 |
| Resident | 8 | 65 | 3 | 46 | 5 | 85 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 72 | 8 | 57 | 4 | 148 |
| Resident | 9 | 65 | 5 | 42 | 4 | 190 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 58 | 10 | 64 | 3 | 45 |
| Resident | 14 | 63 | 11 | 70 | 3 | 45 |
| River Jct.(Ex)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 54 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 500 |
| Resident | 2 | 95 | 1 | 56 | 1 | 333 |
| *State Hosp. | 1 | 500 | 1 | 1000 | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 46 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 80 |
| Resident | 8 | 49 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 82 |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 63 | 6 | 56 | 3 | 83 |
| Resident | 10 | 73 | 7 | 66 | 3 | 97 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 36 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 45 |
| Resident | 2 | 37 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 45 |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 15 | 115 | 12 | 113 | 3 | 125 |
| Resident | 10 | 94 | 8 | 93 | 2 | 100 |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 114 | 3 | 60 | 5 | 250 |
| Resident | 8 | 113 | 3 | 59 | 5 | 250 |

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Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeFuniak Spgs. | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 39 | 2 | 51 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 36 | 2 | 47 | 0 | - |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 73 | 1 | 33 | 3 | 120 |
| Resident | 4 | 63 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 120 |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 108 | 1 | 42 | 3 | 231 |
| Resident | 4 | 89 | 1 | 31 | 3 | 231 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 53 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 67 |
| Resident | 6 | 55 | 4 | 50 | 2 | 67 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 69 | 5 | 79 | 1 | 42 |
| Resident | 7 | 86 | 6 | 103 | 1 | 43 |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 77 | 1 | 77 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 26 | 1 | 29 | 0 | - |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 140 | 3 | 83 | 3 | 429 |
| Resident | 7 | 143 | 4 | 98 | 3 | 375 |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 65 | 0 | - | 3 | 176 |
| Resident | 4 | 75 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 167 |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 100 | 2 | 37 | 7 | 194 |
| Resident | 9 | 106 | 2 | 41 | 7 | 194 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 54 | 3 | 47 | 2 | 69 |
| Resident | 4 | 43 | 4 | 61 | 0 | - |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 100 | 9 | 138 | 1 | 29 |
| Resident | 10 | 123 | 9 | 196 | 1 | 29 |
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 78 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 143 |
| Resident | 6 | 94 | 3 | 70 | 3 | 143 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 58 | 4 | 66 | 1 | 40 |
| Resident | 3 | 48 | 3 | 75 | 0 | - |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 57 | 3 | 67 | 1 | 40 |
| Resident | 4 | 57 | 3 | 68 | 1 | 38 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 23 | 1 | 42 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 26 | 1 | 45 | 0 | - |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 51 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 77 |
| Resident | 5 | 65 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 77 |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 22 | 0 | - | 1 | 30 |
| Resident | 1 | 20 | 0 | - | 1 | 29 |

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Table No. 8. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | White Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births | Col.Deaths Und 1 Yr | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 114 | 1 | 45 | 3 | 231 |
| Resident | 4 | 105 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 231 |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 197 | 1 | 83 | 12 | 222 |
| Resident | 13 | 186 | 1 | 67 | 12 | 218 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 61 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 52 |
| Resident | 6 | 65 | 3 | 63 | 3 | 53 |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 56 | 3 | 55 | 1 | 59 |
| Resident | 3 | 55 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 63 |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 48 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 71 |
| Resident | 3 | 58 | 2 | 53 | 1 | 71 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 96 | 7 | 96 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 7 | 97 | 7 | 99 | 0 | - |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 30 | 1 | 63 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 58 | 3 | 86 | 0 | - |

Table No. 9. STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS RECORDED AND RESIDENT, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| STATE | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1,452 | 624 | 828 | 1,679 | 331 | 1,348 |
| Resident | 1,445 | 620 | 825 | 1,673 | 325 | 1,348 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 17 | 39 | 70 | 4 | 66 |
| Resident | 56 | 17 | 39 | 69 | 5 | 64 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| Resident | 5 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 22 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Resident | 21 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Resident | 10 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Resident | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 |

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Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 30 | 5 | 25 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Resident | 30 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| Resident | 8 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Resident | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Resident | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 25 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| Resident | 25 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 90 | 52 | 38 | 129 | 22 | 107 |
| Resident | 90 | 51 | 39 | 133 | 26 | 107 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Resident | 7 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Resident | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 153 | 52 | 101 | 193 | 54 | 139 |
| Resident | 150 | 49 | 101 | 184 | 44 | 140 |
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 62 | 31 | 31 | 67 | 19 | 48 |
| Resident | 59 | 30 | 29 | 64 | 16 | 48 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Resident | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 41 | 14 | 27 | 62 | 2 | 60 |
| Resident | 41 | 14 | 27 | 61 | 1 | 60 |
| *State Hospital | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Recorded | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Resident | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| Resident | 10 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Resident | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Resident | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Resident | 20 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 91 | 55 | 36 | 136 | 46 | 90 |
| Resident | 90 | 55 | 35 | 111 | 21 | 90 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Resident | 10 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Resident | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 56 | 22 | 34 | 64 | 8 | 56 |
| Resident | 56 | 22 | 34 | 64 | 8 | 56 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 32 | 5 | 27 | 38 | 2 | 36 |
| Resident | 32 | 5 | 27 | 38 | 2 | 36 |
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 19 | 7 | 12 | 29 | 3 | 26 |
| Resident | 19 | 7 | 12 | 30 | 4 | 26 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| Resident | 9 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 45 | 6 | 39 | 78 | 4 | 74 |
| Resident | 44 | 6 | 38 | 78 | 4 | 74 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Resident | 9 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

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Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 35 | 6 | 29 | 35 | 3 | 32 |
| Resident | 35 | 6 | 29 | 36 | 3 | 33 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 3 | 20 |
| Resident | 13 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 20 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 37 | 10 | 27 | 65 | 2 | 63 |
| Resident | 37 | 10 | 27 | 65 | 2 | 63 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Resident | 11 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 12 |
| Resident | 11 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 12 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Resident | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Resident | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 38 | 12 | 26 | 39 | 2 | 37 |
| Resident | 38 | 12 | 26 | 42 | 5 | 37 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Resident | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 44 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 7 | 37 |
| Resident | 45 | 22 | 23 | 43 | 7 | 36 |
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 46 | 19 | 27 | 54 | 18 | 36 |
| Resident | 44 | 17 | 27 | 52 | 18 | 34 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 66 | 43 | 23 | 60 | 7 | 53 |
| Resident | 63 | 42 | 21 | 63 | 10 | 53 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 24 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 4 | 20 |
| Resident | 24 | 4 | 20 | 27 | 6 | 21 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Resident | 16 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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Table No. 9. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| Resident | 14 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| Resident | 7 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 26 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| Resident | 26 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 12 |
| Resident | 10 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 12 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 5 | 23 |
| Resident | 21 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 5 | 23 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 8 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Resident | 8 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Resident | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 43 | 15 | 28 | 50 | 17 | 33 |
| Resident | 43 | 15 | 28 | 47 | 15 | 32 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Resident | 22 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| Resident | 13 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 13 |

Table No. 10. STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS RECORDED AND RESIDENT, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 140 | 45 | 95 | 183 | 53 | 130 |
| Resident | 134 | 41 | 93 | 170 | 42 | 128 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 73 | 42 | 31 | 110 | 18 | 92 |
| Resident | 72 | 40 | 32 | 115 | 23 | 92 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 69 | 38 | 31 | 75 | 6 | 69 |
| Resident | 64 | 34 | 30 | 75 | 6 | 69 |

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Table No. 10. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 10 | 18 |
| Resident | 18 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 18 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Resident | 16 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 23 | 8 | 15 | 29 | 3 | 26 |
| Resident | 17 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 24 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Resident | 10 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Resident | 18 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 16 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 24 | 8 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 24 |
| Resident | 21 | 6 | 15 | 29 | 5 | 24 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 40 | 19 | 21 | 42 | 13 | 29 |
| Resident | 36 | 17 | 19 | 37 | 8 | 29 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Resident | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 34 | 12 | 22 | 39 | 13 | 26 |
| Resident | 32 | 10 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 24 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 15 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Resident | 13 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 24 | 3 | 21 | 34 | 2 | 32 |
| Resident | 23 | 3 | 20 | 33 | 2 | 31 |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 23 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 3 | 22 |
| Resident | 19 | 12 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 21 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 15 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Resident | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Resident | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 6 |

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Table No. 10. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Resident | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Resident | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Resident | 4 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 11 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Resident | 10 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 13 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Resident | 11 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 12 |
| Resident | 8 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| River Jct.(Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *State Hospital | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| Resident | 6 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Resident | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Resident | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Resident | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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Table No. 10. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Resident | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Resident | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Resident | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Resident | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Resident | 11 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Resident | 6 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Resident | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Resident | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Resident | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Resident | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 |

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Table No, 10. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | STILLBIRTHS | | | ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Resident | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Resident | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resident | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Resident | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Table No. 11. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | | | | | | |
| **Recorded** | 285 | 11.1 | 154 | 8.7 | 131 | 16.2 |
| **Resident** | 284 | 11.1 | 156 | 8.9 | 128 | 15.9 |
| Alachua | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 10.7 | 1 | 3.1 | 6 | 17.9 |
| Resident | 8 | 12.4 | 2 | 6.4 | 6 | 18.1 |
| Baker | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.6 | 1 | 7.0 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 5.4 | 1 | 6.8 | 0 | - |
| Bay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 29.3 | 8 | 31.7 | 1 | 18.2 |
| Resident | 8 | 26.4 | 7 | 28.0 | 1 | 16.9 |
| Bradford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 9.9 | 1 | 6.3 | 1 | 23.3 |
| Resident | 1 | 4.8 | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | - |
| Brevard | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 10.9 | 1 | 8.9 | 1 | 14.1 |
| Resident | 2 | 10.7 | 1 | 8.5 | 1 | 14.3 |

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Table No. 11. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broward | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 10.1 | 0 | - | 4 | 20.2 |
| Resident | 4 | 9.9 | 0 | - | 4 | 19.8 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 14.9 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 17.0 | 3 | 22.1 | 0 | - |
| Charlotte | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Citrus | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 10.4 | 0 | - | 1 | 25.6 |
| Resident | 1 | 10.4 | 0 | - | 1 | 25.6 |
| Clay | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 23.8 | 2 | 31.7 | 0 | - |
| Collier | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 38.5 | 0 | - | 1 | 200.0 |
| Resident | 1 | 29.4 | 0 | - | 1 | 200.0 |
| Columbia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 13.0 | 2 | 11.8 | 2 | 14.5 |
| Resident | 5 | 16.6 | 2 | 12.0 | 3 | 22.2 |
| Dade | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 20 | 9.4 | 14 | 9.0 | 6 | 10.5 |
| Resident | 19 | 9.0 | 13 | 8.4 | 6 | 10.5 |
| DeSoto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 10.7 | 2 | 12.5 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 11.6 | 2 | 13.6 | 0 | - |
| Dixie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 33.0 | 3 | 46.2 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 30.9 | 3 | 42.9 | 0 | - |
| Duval | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 27 | 10.1 | 18 | 10.0 | 9 | 10.3 |
| Resident | 23 | 8.7 | 14 | 7.9 | 9 | 10.2 |
| Escambia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 16 | 15.4 | 12 | 14.8 | 4 | 17.6 |
| Resident | 13 | 12.7 | 10 | 12.5 | 3 | 13.2 |
| Flagler | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 35.7 | 1 | 66.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 26.3 | 1 | 41.7 | 0 | - |
| Franklin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 11.2 | 1 | 15.9 | 0 | - |
| Gadsden (Ex.)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 12 | 22.2 | 3 | 16.6 | 9 | 25.0 |
| Resident | 12 | 22.1 | 3 | 16.5 | 9 | 24.9 |
| *State Hosp. | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Gilchrist | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 11.2 | 1 | 13.2 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 11.1 | 1 | 13.2 | 0 | - |
| Glades | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

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Table No. 11. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hamilton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 9.6 | 1 | 9.6 | 1 | 9.6 |
| Resident | 2 | 9.4 | 1 | 9.2 | 1 | 9.6 |
| Hardee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hendry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 16.9 | 0 | - | 1 | 125.0 |
| Hernando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 22.5 | 0 | - | 2 | 58.8 |
| Resident | 2 | 22.7 | 0 | - | 2 | 60.6 |
| Highlands | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 11.2 | 2 | 15.3 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 11.2 | 2 | 15.4 | 0 | - |
| Hillsboro | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 23 | 9.6 | 13 | 6.6 | 10 | 23.2 |
| Resident | 22 | 9.3 | 13 | 6.7 | 9 | 21.0 |
| Holmes | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 14.6 | 5 | 15.2 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 6 | 18.0 | 6 | 18.9 | 0 | - |
| Indian River | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 7.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 19.2 |
| Resident | 1 | 7.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 19.6 |
| Jackson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 16 | 19.2 | 8 | 15.5 | 8 | 25.2 |
| Resident | 17 | 20.1 | 9 | 17.0 | 8 | 25.2 |
| Jefferson | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 14.4 | 2 | 21.3 | 3 | 11.9 |
| Resident | 5 | 14.2 | 2 | 20.4 | 3 | 11.8 |
| Lafayette | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 61.7 | 4 | 51.9 | 1 | 250.0 |
| Resident | 5 | 63.3 | 4 | 53.3 | 1 | 250.0 |
| Lake | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 7.2 | 2 | 7.5 | 1 | 6.7 |
| Resident | 4 | 9.5 | 3 | 10.9 | 1 | 6.8 |
| Lee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 8.4 | 1 | 5.3 | 1 | 19.2 |
| Resident | 1 | 4.3 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | - |
| Leon | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 2.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 2.9 |
| Resident | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 2.9 |
| Levy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 11.9 |
| Resident | 2 | 9.7 | 1 | 8.2 | 1 | 11.9 |
| Liberty | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 12.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 33.3 |
| Resident | 1 | 11.8 | 0 | - | 1 | 32.3 |

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Table No. 11. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Resident | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | - | 1 | 4.9 |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 5.9 | 1 | 4.7 | 1 | 7.8 |
| Resident | 2 | 5.8 | 1 | 4.7 | 1 | 7.8 |
| Marion | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 7 | 13.4 | 2 | 9.0 | 5 | 16.7 |
| Resident | 6 | 11.7 | 1 | 4.6 | 5 | 16.8 |
| Martin | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 15.2 | 0 | - | 1 | 41.7 |
| Resident | 1 | 14.9 | 0 | - | 1 | 43.5 |
| Monroe | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 22.2 |
| Resident | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 21.7 |
| Nassau | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 6.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 16.1 |
| Resident | 2 | 11.4 | 1 | 8.8 | 1 | 16.1 |
| Okaloosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 4.2 | 1 | 4.6 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 4.2 | 1 | 4.5 | 0 | - |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 31.3 | 1 | 19.6 | 1 | 76.9 |
| Resident | 3 | 44.1 | 2 | 36.4 | 1 | 76.9 |
| Orange | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 6.2 | 3 | 5.1 | 2 | 9.4 |
| Resident | 4 | 5.1 | 2 | 3.5 | 2 | 9.4 |
| Osceola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 19.0 | 8 | 16.8 | 6 | 23.1 |
| Resident | 15 | 20.3 | 9 | 18.9 | 6 | 22.9 |
| Pasco | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 7.2 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 5.8 | 1 | 7.0 | 0 | - |
| Pinellas | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 7.3 | 1 | 1.6 | 5 | 26.2 |
| Resident | 5 | 6.1 | 1 | 1.6 | 4 | 22.0 |
| Polk | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 15 | 10.7 | 11 | 10.1 | 4 | 13.1 |
| Resident | 15 | 10.8 | 11 | 10.1 | 4 | 13.2 |
| Putnam | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 15.5 | 0 | - | 5 | 34.7 |
| Resident | 5 | 15.4 | 0 | - | 5 | 34.7 |
| St. Johns | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 9.3 | 0 | - | 3 | 25.9 |
| Resident | 3 | 9.6 | 0 | - | 3 | 26.3 |
| St. Lucie | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 22.2 | 2 | 20.8 | 1 | 25.6 |
| Resident | 2 | 14.9 | 1 | 10.4 | 1 | 26.3 |

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Table No. 11. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Rosa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 2.9 | 1 | 3.3 | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 19.6 |
| Resident | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 20.0 |
| Seminole | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 9.3 | 0 | - | 3 | 17.2 |
| Resident | 3 | 9.2 | 0 | - | 3 | 17.1 |
| Sumter | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 37.3 | 2 | 19.6 | 4 | 67.8 |
| Resident | 6 | 35.9 | 2 | 18.7 | 4 | 66.7 |
| Suwannee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 16.1 | 0 | - | 6 | 47.2 |
| Resident | 6 | 16.0 | 0 | - | 6 | 46.9 |
| Taylor | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 12.3 | 1 | 8.3 | 1 | 23.8 |
| Resident | 2 | 12.1 | 1 | 8.1 | 1 | 24.4 |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 15.2 | 1 | 10.9 | 1 | 25.0 |
| Resident | 2 | 14.9 | 1 | 10.5 | 1 | 25.6 |
| Volusia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | 4.2 | 1 | 5.1 |
| Resident | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | 4.3 | 1 | 5.1 |
| Wakulla | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 44.1 | 2 | 44.4 | 1 | 43.5 |
| Resident | 3 | 43.5 | 2 | 43.5 | 1 | 43.5 |
| Walton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 3.8 | 1 | 4.5 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 3 | 11.2 | 3 | 13.2 | 0 | - |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 17.8 | 5 | 23.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 4 | 14.2 | 4 | 18.8 | 0 | - |

Table No. 12. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, RECORDED, RESIDENT AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, BY CITIES, FLORIDA, 1933

Cities 100,000 and over Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 27 | 11.0 | 18 | 10.9 | 9 | 11.1 |
| Resident | 21 | 9.3 | 13 | 8.8 | 8 | 10.2 |
| Miami | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 14 | 8.3 | 10 | 8.2 | 4 | 8.7 |
| Resident | 11 | 6.8 | 7 | 6.0 | 4 | 8.8 |
| Tampa | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 21 | 13.2 | 12 | 9.2 | 9 | 31.3 |
| Resident | 14 | 9.4 | 6 | 5.0 | 8 | 28.0 |

Table No. 12. CONTINUED. Cities 10,000 to 100,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | 4.6 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 3.6 | 1 | 5.2 | 0 | - |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 11.0 | 0 | - | 2 | 33.3 |
| Resident | 1 | 6.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 16.4 |
| Gainesville | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 15.6 | 1 | 7.0 | 3 | 26.3 |
| Resident | 4 | 17.5 | 1 | 8.5 | 3 | 27.3 |
| Key West | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 22.2 |
| Resident | 1 | 5.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 21.7 |
| Lakeland | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 11.1 | 2 | 6.8 | 2 | 30.8 |
| Resident | 4 | 11.7 | 2 | 7.2 | 2 | 30.8 |
| Orlando | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 8.1 | 3 | 7.7 | 1 | 9.4 |
| Resident | 2 | 4.6 | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | 9.4 |
| Pensacola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 9 | 14.5 | 6 | 12.6 | 3 | 20.7 |
| Resident | 6 | 10.1 | 4 | 8.9 | 2 | 13.8 |
| St. Augustine | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 8.2 | 0 | - | 2 | 32.8 |
| Resident | 2 | 9.8 | 0 | - | 2 | 33.9 |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 7.6 | 0 | - | 4 | 28.8 |
| Resident | 3 | 5.9 | 0 | - | 3 | 23.1 |
| Sanford | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 10.8 | 0 | - | 2 | 22.5 |
| Resident | 2 | 10.9 | 0 | - | 2 | 22.2 |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 4.7 | 0 | - | 1 | 8.8 |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 10 | 25.1 | 6 | 22.7 | 4 | 29.9 |
| Resident | 8 | 22.2 | 5 | 22.1 | 3 | 22.4 |

Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bartow | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 6 | 45.5 | 4 | 41.7 | 2 | 55.6 |
| Resident | 1 | 10.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 27.8 |
| Bradenton | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 22.5 | 1 | 15.6 | 1 | 40.0 |
| Resident | 2 | 22.2 | 1 | 14.9 | 1 | 43.5 |
| Clearwater | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 14.8 | 1 | 9.3 | 1 | 35.7 |
| Resident | 1 | 8.2 | 0 | - | 1 | 37.0 |

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Table No. 12. CONTINUED. Cities 5,000 to 10,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coral Gables | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 31.7 | 2 | 31.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 23.3 | 2 | 23.3 | 0 | - |
| DeLand | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 8.8 | 0 | - | 1 | 30.3 |
| Resident | 1 | 9.3 | 0 | - | 1 | 31.3 |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 12.6 | 1 | 8.1 | 1 | 27.8 |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lake Worth | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 15.9 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 37.0 | 2 | 38.5 | 0 | - |
| Miami Beach | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Ocala | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 15.2 | 1 | 8.6 | 2 | 24.4 |
| Resident | 1 | 6.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 12.5 |
| Palatka | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 4 | 29.9 | 0 | - | 4 | 69.0 |
| Resident | 2 | 16.1 | 0 | - | 2 | 33.9 |
| Panama City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 5 | 29.9 | 4 | 28.6 | 1 | 37.0 |
| Resident | 4 | 28.8 | 3 | 25.4 | 1 | 47.6 |
| Plant City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 4.5 | 1 | 6.4 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 4.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | - |
| River Jct.(Ex)* | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| *State Hosp. | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Sarasota | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 5.7 | 0 | - | 1 | 20.0 |
| Resident | 1 | 6.1 | 0 | - | 1 | 20.4 |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 7.0 | 1 | 9.3 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 7.3 | 1 | 9.4 | 0 | - |

Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 18.5 | 1 | 31.3 | 0 | - |
| Arcadia | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 15.4 | 2 | 18.9 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 9.4 | 1 | 11.6 | 0 | - |
| Avon Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

Table No. 12. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeFuniak Spgs. | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 18.2 | 1 | 23.3 | 0 | - |
| Eustis | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Fernandina | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 27.0 | 0 | - | 1 | 76.9 |
| Resident | 1 | 22.2 | 0 | - | 1 | 76.9 |
| Ft. Pierce | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 26.5 | 2 | 24.1 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Resident | 2 | 18.2 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Haines City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hialeah | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Hollywood | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 22.2 | 0 | - | 2 | 55.6 |
| Resident | 2 | 23.5 | 0 | - | 2 | 55.6 |
| Lake Wales | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 10.8 | 1 | 15.6 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 2 | 21.5 | 1 | 15.2 | 1 | 37.0 |
| Leesburg | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 15.4 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 12.3 | 1 | 21.7 | 0 | - |
| Live Oak | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Manatee | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Marianna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 1 | 23.3 | 1 | 41.7 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| New Smyrna | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Palmetto | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

Table No. 12. CONTINUED. Cities 2,500 to 5,000 Population (Continued)

| CITIES | Maternal Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | White M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births | Col. M. Deaths | Per 1,000 Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Pompano | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 2 | 30.3 | 0 | - | 2 | 37.0 |
| Resident | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | - | 2 | 36.4 |
| Quincy | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 3 | 30.6 | 3 | 75.0 | 0 | - |
| Resident | 1 | 10.8 | 1 | 27.8 | 0 | - |
| Sebring | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Tarpon Springs | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Wauchula | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Winter Park | | | | | | |
| Recorded | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Resident | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |

Table No. 13. MARRIAGES PERFORMED, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933

| COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES | COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES |
|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 18,205 | | |
| Alachua | 397 | Gilchrist | 80 |
| Baker | 275 | Glades | 60 |
| Bay | 190 | Gulf | 46 |
| Bradford | 169 | Hamilton | 182 |
| Brevard | 139 | Hardee | 169 |
| Broward | 925 | Hendry | 67 |
| Calhoun | 99 | Hernando | 100 |
| Charlotte | 93 | Highlands | 93 |
| Citrus | 106 | Hillsboro | 1,586 |
| Clay | 199 | Holmes | 213 |
| Collier | 28 | Indian River | 108 |
| Columbia | 189 | Jackson | 372 |
| Dade | 1,227 | Jefferson | 175 |
| DeSoto | 114 | Lafayette | *68 |
| Dixie | *123 | Lake | 223 |
| Duval | 1,415 | Lee | 117 |
| Escambia | 571 | Leon | 348 |
| Flagler | 101 | Levy | 202 |
| Franklin | 71 | Liberty | 40 |
| Gadsden | 294 | Madison | 247 |

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Table No. 13. CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES | COUNTIES | TOTAL MARRIAGES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manatee | 264 | St. Johns | 328 |
| Marion | 297 | St. Lucie | 109 |
| Martin | 85 | Santa Rosa | 330 |
| Monroe | 104 | Sarasota | 127 |
| Nassau | 174 | Seminole | 351 |
| Okaloosa | 185 | Sumter | 130 |
| Okeechobee | 72 | Suwannee | *185 |
| Orange | 515 | Taylor | 162 |
| Osceola | 223 | Union | 90 |
| Palm Beach | 505 | Volusia | 334 |
| Pasco | 188 | Wakulla | 87 |
| Pinellas | 694 | Walton | 213 |
| Polk | 823 | Washington | 201 |
| Putnam | 208 | | |

*Figures from County Judge - Original Licenses not received.

MARRIAGES PERFORMED, BY MONTHS, FLORIDA, 1933.

| MONTHS | TOTAL MARRIAGES | MONTHS | TOTAL MARRIAGES |
|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 18,205 | | |
| January | 1,357 | July | 1,361 |
| February | 1,359 | August | 1,244 |
| March | 1,427 | September | 1,414 |
| April | 1,683 | October | 1,423 |
| May | 1,511 | November | 1,457 |
| June | 1,490 | December | 2,479 |

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Table No. 14. DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS GRANTED, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.

| COUNTIES | DIVORCES | ANNULMENTS | COUNTIES | DIVORCES | ANNULMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 3,532 | 23 | Lafayette | 8 | |
| Alachua | 53 | | Lake | 69 | |
| Baker | 16 | | Lee | 25 | |
| Bay | 21 | | Leon | 51 | |
| Bradford | 8 | | Levy | 4 | |
| Brevard | 34 | | Liberty | 3 | |
| Broward | 37 | | Madison | 15 | |
| Calhoun | 13 | | Manatee | 15 | |
| Charlotte | 11 | | Marion | 42 | 3 |
| Citrus | 9 | | Martin | 4 | |
| Clay | 3 | | Monroe | 28 | |
| Collier | 3 | | Nassau | 7 | 1 |
| Columbia | 17 | | Okaloosa | 12 | |
| Dade | 621 | 7 | Okeechobee | 5 | |
| DeSoto | 20 | | Orange | 127 | 1 |
| Dixie | 14 | | Osceola | 18 | |
| Duval | 597 | 8 | Palm Beach | 108 | |
| Escambia | 124 | | Pasco | 12 | |
| Flagler | 19 | | Pinellas | 198 | |
| Franklin | 6 | | Polk | 183 | |
| Gadsden | 13 | | Putnam | 27 | |
| Gilchrist | 5 | | St. Johns | 46 | 1 |
| Glades | 7 | | St. Lucie | 21 | |
| Gulf | 2 | | Santa Rosa | 9 | |
| Hamilton | 18 | | Sarasota | 65 | 1 |
| Hardee | 20 | 1 | Seminole | 47 | |
| Hendry | 3 | | Sumter | 15 | |
| Hernando | 4 | | Suwannee | 25 | |
| Highlands | 18 | | Taylor | 14 | |
| Hillsboro | 454 | | Union | 4 | |
| Holmes | 12 | | Volusia | 75 | |
| Indian River | 12 | | Wakulla | 4 | |
| Jackson | 24 | | Walton | 11 | |
| Jefferson | 5 | | Washington | 12 | |

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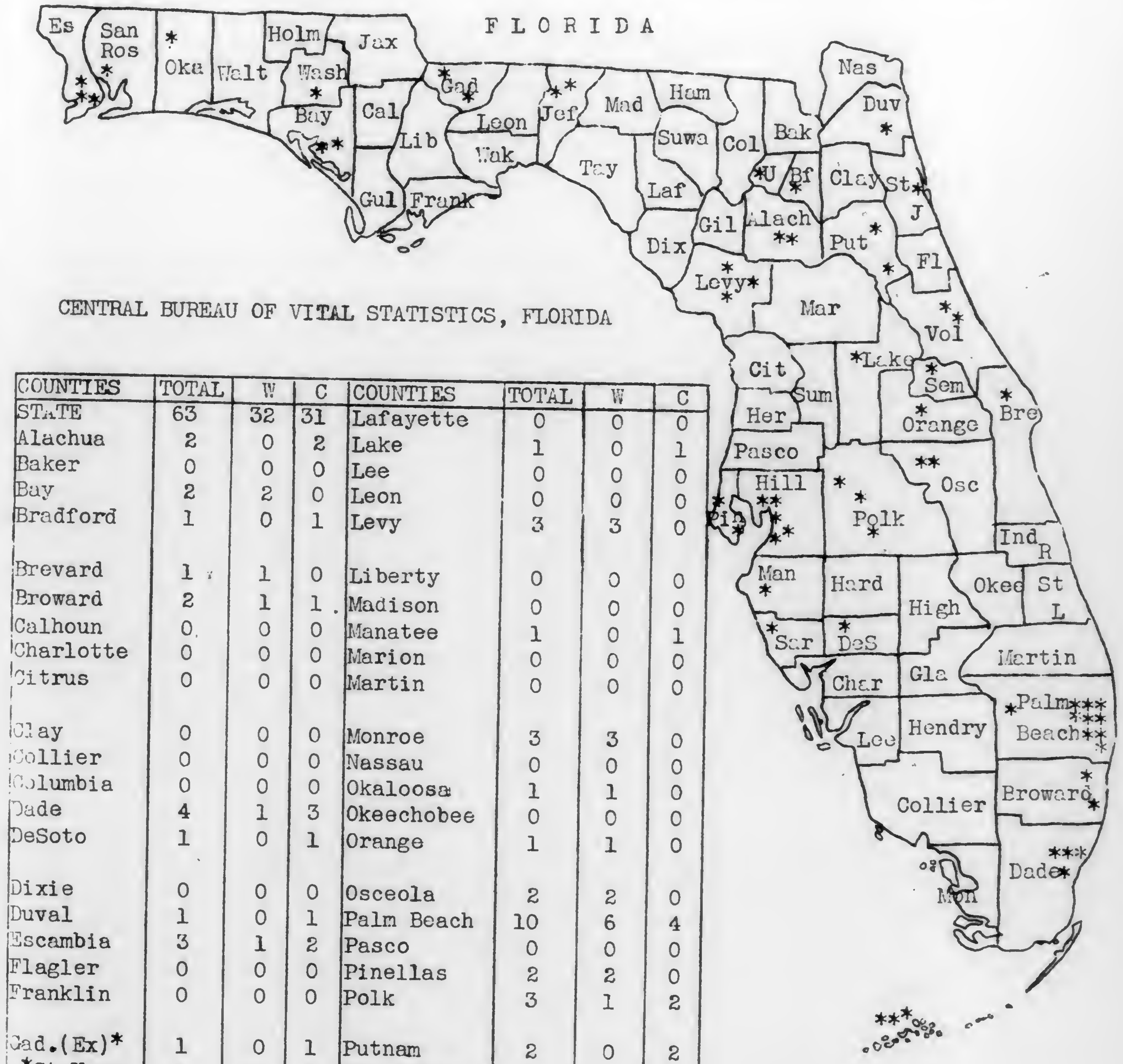
Table No. 15. DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 63 | 32 | 31 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 2 | 0 | 2 | Lake | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 2 | 2 | 0 | Leon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradford | 1 | 0 | 1 | Levy | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Brevard | 1 | 1 | 0 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 2 | 1 | 1 | Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 0 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | Okaloosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dade | 4 | 1 | 3 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 1 | 0 | 1 | Orange | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Duval | 1 | 0 | 1 | Palm Beach | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Escambia | 3 | 1 | 2 | Pasco | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 1 | 0 | 1 | Putnam | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| *St.Hosp. | 1 | 0 | 1 | St. Johns | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seminole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Union | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 5 | 3 | 2 | Volusia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Walton | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | Washington | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| February | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| March | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| April | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| May | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| June | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| July | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| August | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| September | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| October | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| November | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| December | 6 | 4 | 2 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH

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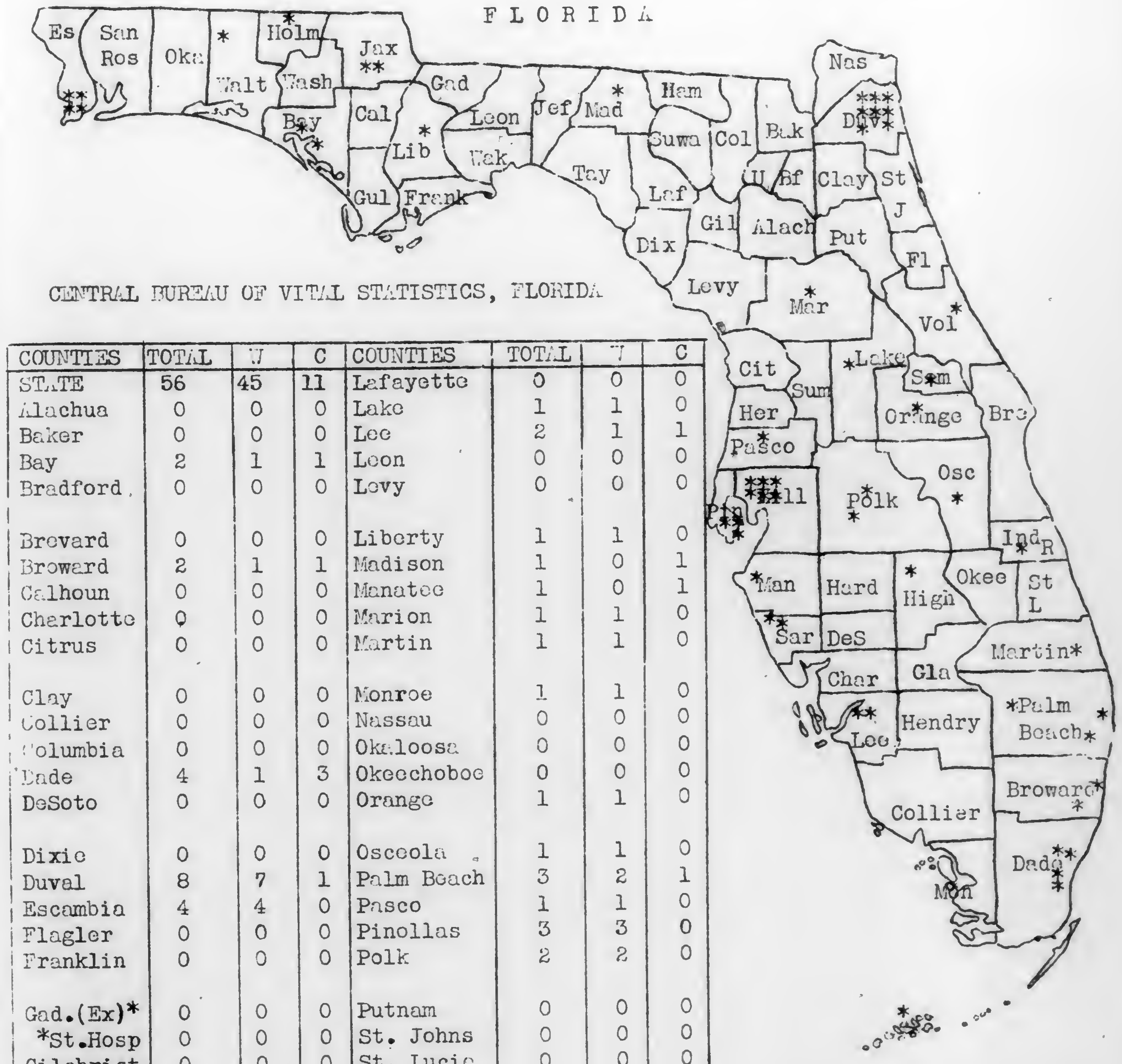
## Table No. 16. DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.

F L O R I D A



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 56 | 45 | 11 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lake | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Bay | 2 | 1 | 1 | Leon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liberty | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Broward | 2 | 1 | 1 | Madison | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 0 | Martin | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dade | 4 | 1 | 3 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | Orange | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Duval | 8 | 7 | 1 | Palm Beach | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Escambia | 4 | 4 | 0 | Pasco | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pinellas | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 0 | 0 | 0 | Putnam | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *St.Hosp | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seminole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 1 | 1 | 0 | Union | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro | 6 | 6 | 0 | Volusia | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Holmes | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 1 | 0 | 1 | Walton | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jackson | 2 | 2 | 0 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| February | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| March | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| April | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| May | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| June | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| July | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| August | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| September | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| October | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| November | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| December | 4 | 3 | 1 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH

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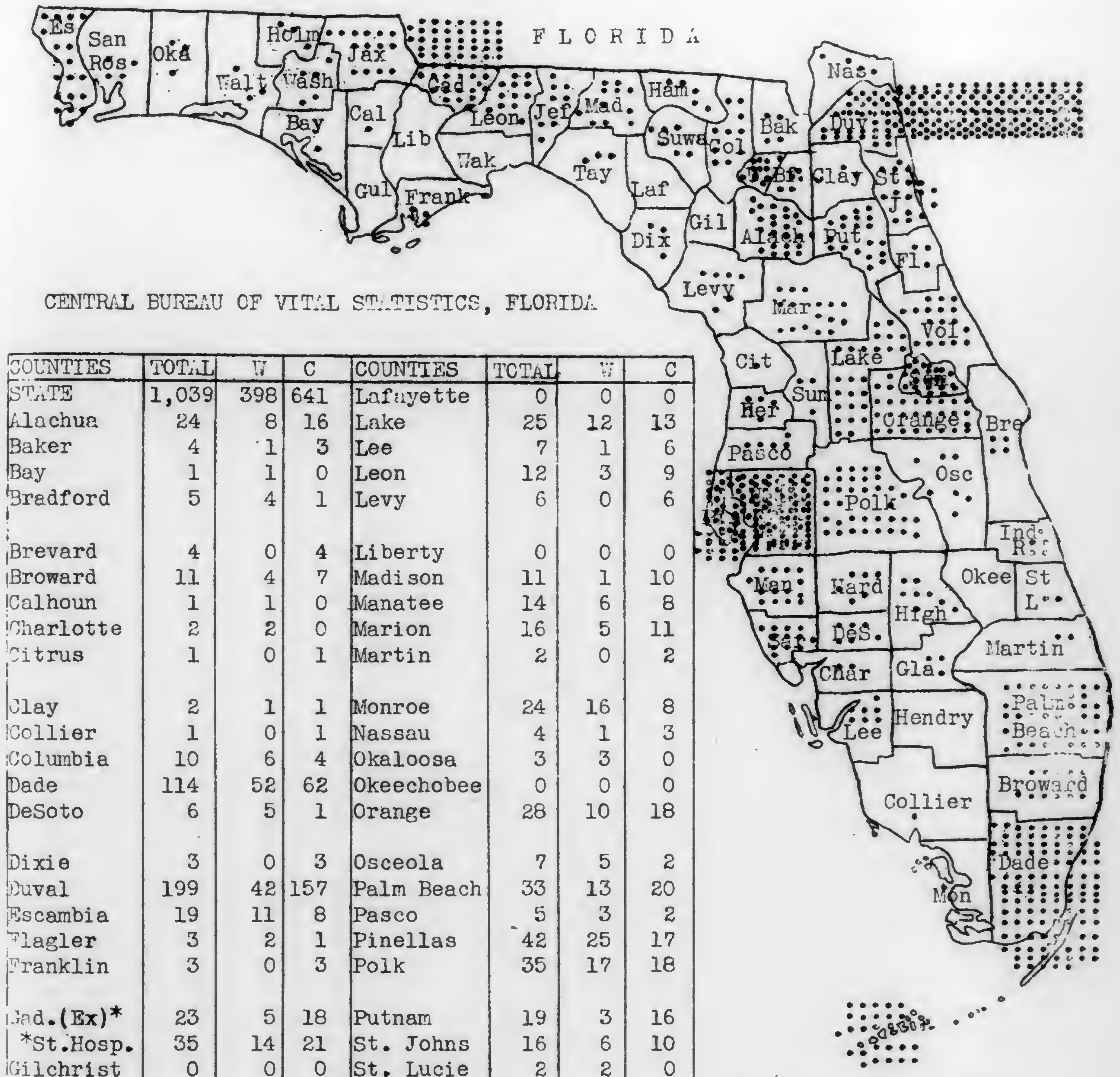
Table No. 17. DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



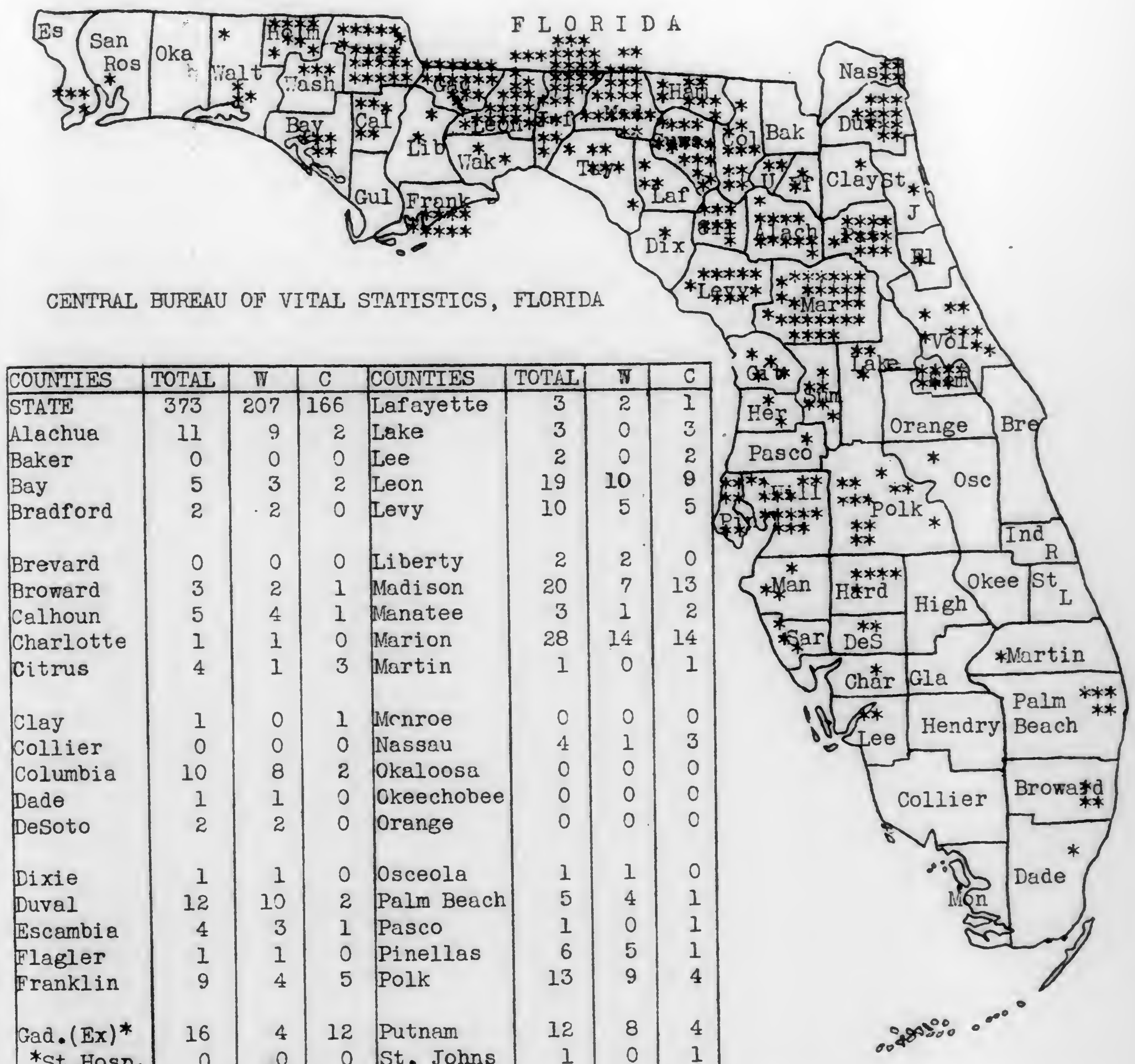
CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 1,039 | 398 | 641 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 24 | 8 | 16 | Lake | 25 | 12 | 13 |
| Baker | 4 | 1 | 3 | Lee | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Bay | 1 | 1 | 0 | Leon | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Bradford | 5 | 4 | 1 | Levy | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Brevard | 4 | 0 | 4 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 11 | 4 | 7 | Madison | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 1 | 0 | Manatee | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| Charlotte | 2 | 2 | 0 | Marion | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| Citrus | 1 | 0 | 1 | Martin | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Clay | 2 | 1 | 1 | Monroe | 24 | 16 | 8 |
| Collier | 1 | 0 | 1 | Nassau | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Columbia | 10 | 6 | 4 | Okaloosa | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Dade | 114 | 52 | 62 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 6 | 5 | 1 | Orange | 28 | 10 | 18 |
| Dixie | 3 | 0 | 3 | Osceola | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Duval | 199 | 42 | 157 | Palm Beach | 33 | 13 | 20 |
| Escambia | 19 | 11 | 8 | Pasco | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Flagler | 3 | 2 | 1 | Pinellas | 42 | 25 | 17 |
| Franklin | 3 | 0 | 3 | Polk | 35 | 17 | 18 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 23 | 5 | 18 | Putnam | 19 | 3 | 16 |
| *St.Hosp. | 35 | 14 | 21 | St. Johns | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Glades | 3 | 1 | 2 | Santa Rosa | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| Hamilton | 5 | 1 | 4 | Seminole | 23 | 8 | 15 |
| Hardee | 6 | 4 | 2 | Sumter | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Hernando | 4 | 3 | 1 | Taylor | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Highlands | 8 | 3 | 5 | Union | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Hillsboro | 114 | 53 | 61 | Volusia | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| Holmes | 3 | 3 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 5 | 2 | 3 | Walton | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Jackson | 14 | 3 | 11 | Washington | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Jefferson | 8 | 2 | 6 | | | | |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 95 | 41 | 54 |
| February | 86 | 34 | 52 |
| March | 88 | 30 | 58 |
| April | 80 | 26 | 54 |
| May | 86 | 37 | 49 |
| June | 80 | 25 | 55 |
| July | 96 | 29 | 67 |
| August | 89 | 37 | 52 |
| September | 80 | 29 | 51 |
| October | 102 | 41 | 61 |
| November | 75 | 35 | 40 |
| December | 82 | 34 | 48 |

Table No. 18. DEATHS FROM MALARIA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES,
FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 373 | 207 | 166 | Lafayette | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Alachua | 11 | 9 | 2 | Lake | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lee | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bay | 5 | 3 | 2 | Leon | 19 | 10 | 9 |
| Bradford | 2 | 2 | 0 | Levy | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liberty | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Broward | 3 | 2 | 1 | Madison | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Calhoun | 5 | 4 | 1 | Manatee | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Charlotte | 1 | 1 | 0 | Marion | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| Citrus | 4 | 1 | 3 | Martin | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clay | 1 | 0 | 1 | Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Columbia | 10 | 8 | 2 | Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dade | 1 | 1 | 0 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 2 | 0 | Orange | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixie | 1 | 1 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Duval | 12 | 10 | 2 | Palm Beach | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Escambia | 4 | 3 | 1 | Pasco | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Flagler | 1 | 1 | 0 | Pinellas | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Franklin | 9 | 4 | 5 | Polk | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 16 | 4 | 12 | Putnam | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| *St.Hosp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gilchrist | 7 | 7 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 8 | 4 | 4 | Seminole | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Hardee | 5 | 5 | 0 | Sumter | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| Hernando | 2 | 1 | 1 | Taylor | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | Union | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 15 | 12 | 3 | Volusia | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Holmes | 8 | 8 | 0 | Wakulla | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Indian R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Walton | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Jackson | 21 | 8 | 13 | Washington | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 26 | 10 | 16 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| February | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| March | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| April | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| May | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| June | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| July | 42 | 20 | 22 |
| August | 59 | 33 | 26 |
| September | 65 | 37 | 28 |
| October | 56 | 32 | 24 |
| November | 55 | 33 | 22 |
| December | 26 | 15 | 11 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH
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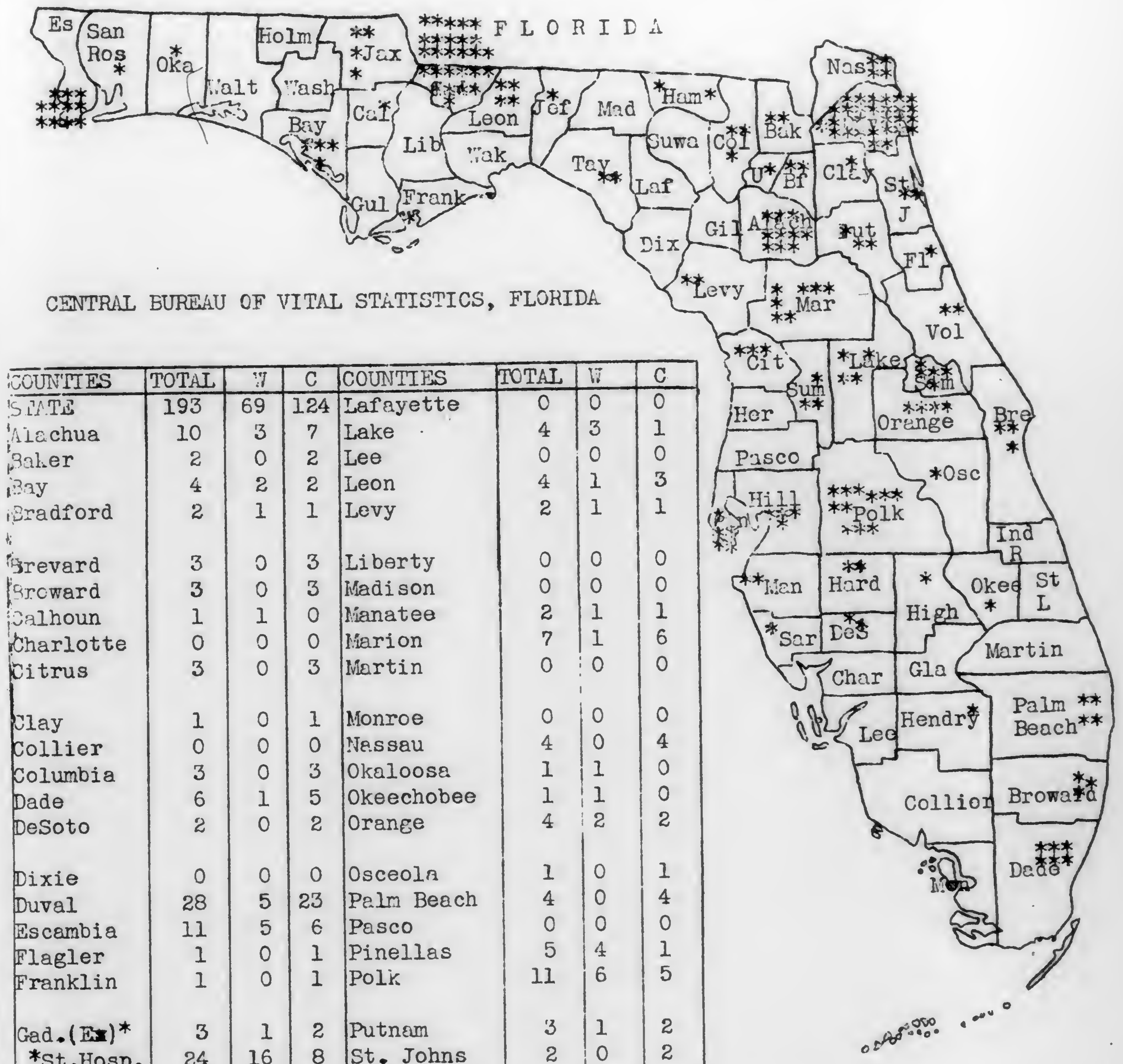
## Table No. 19. DEATHS FROM PELLAGRA, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 193 | 69 | 124 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 10 | 3 | 7 | Lake | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Baker | 2 | 0 | 2 | Lee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 4 | 2 | 2 | Leon | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Bradford | 2 | 1 | 1 | Levy | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Brevard | 3 | 0 | 3 | Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 3 | 0 | 3 | Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 1 | 0 | Manatee | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Citrus | 3 | 0 | 3 | Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 1 | 0 | 1 | Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nassau | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Columbia | 3 | 0 | 3 | Okaloosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dade | 6 | 1 | 5 | Okeechobee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 0 | 2 | Orange | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Duval | 28 | 5 | 23 | Palm Beach | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Escambia | 11 | 5 | 6 | Pasco | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flagler | 1 | 0 | 1 | Pinellas | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Franklin | 1 | 0 | 1 | Polk | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 3 | 1 | 2 | Putnam | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| *St.Hosp. | 24 | 16 | 8 | St. Johns | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 1 | Seminole | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Hardee | 2 | 2 | 0 | Sumter | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hendry | 1 | 0 | 1 | Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 0 | Taylor | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Highlands | 1 | 1 | 0 | Union | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 4 | 2 | 2 | Volusia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | Walton | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 4 | 2 | 2 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| February | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| March | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| April | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| May | 23 | 5 | 18 |
| June | 21 | 5 | 16 |
| July | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| August | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| September | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| October | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| November | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| December | 15 | 6 | 9 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH

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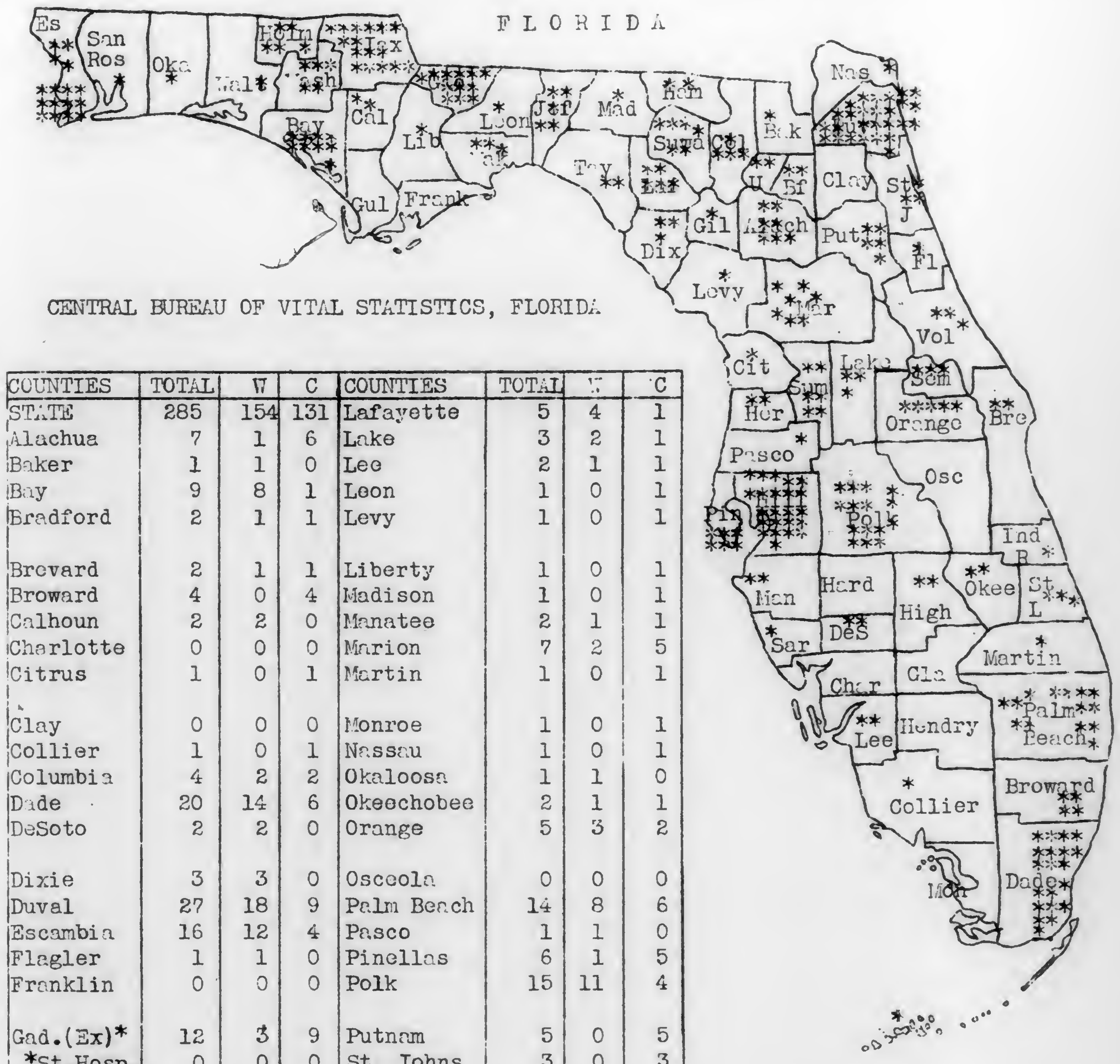
Table No. 20. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 285 | 154 | 131 | Lafayette | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Alachua | 7 | 1 | 6 | Lake | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Baker | 1 | 1 | 0 | Lee | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Bay | 9 | 8 | 1 | Leon | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bradford | 2 | 1 | 1 | Levy | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Brevard | 2 | 1 | 1 | Liberty | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Broward | 4 | 0 | 4 | Madison | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 2 | 2 | 0 | Manatee | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Citrus | 1 | 0 | 1 | Martin | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Collier | 1 | 0 | 1 | Nassau | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Columbia | 4 | 2 | 2 | Okaloosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dade | 20 | 14 | 6 | Okeechobee | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 2 | 0 | Orange | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Dixie | 3 | 3 | 0 | Osceola | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 27 | 18 | 9 | Palm Beach | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| Escambia | 16 | 12 | 4 | Pasco | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Flagler | 1 | 1 | 0 | Pinellas | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 12 | 3 | 9 | Putnam | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| *St.Hosp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Johns | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Lucie | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 1 | Seminole | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sumter | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suwannee | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Hernando | 2 | 0 | 2 | Taylor | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Highlands | 2 | 2 | 0 | Union | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hillsboro | 23 | 13 | 10 | Volusia | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Holmes | 5 | 5 | 0 | Wakulla | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Indian R. | 1 | 0 | 1 | Walton | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jackson | 16 | 8 | 8 | Washington | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 27 | 14 | 13 |
| February | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| March | 23 | 13 | 10 |
| April | 24 | 15 | 9 |
| May | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| June | 24 | 17 | 7 |
| July | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| August | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| September | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| October | 34 | 17 | 17 |
| November | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| December | 25 | 10 | 15 |

LEGEND: * ONE DEATH

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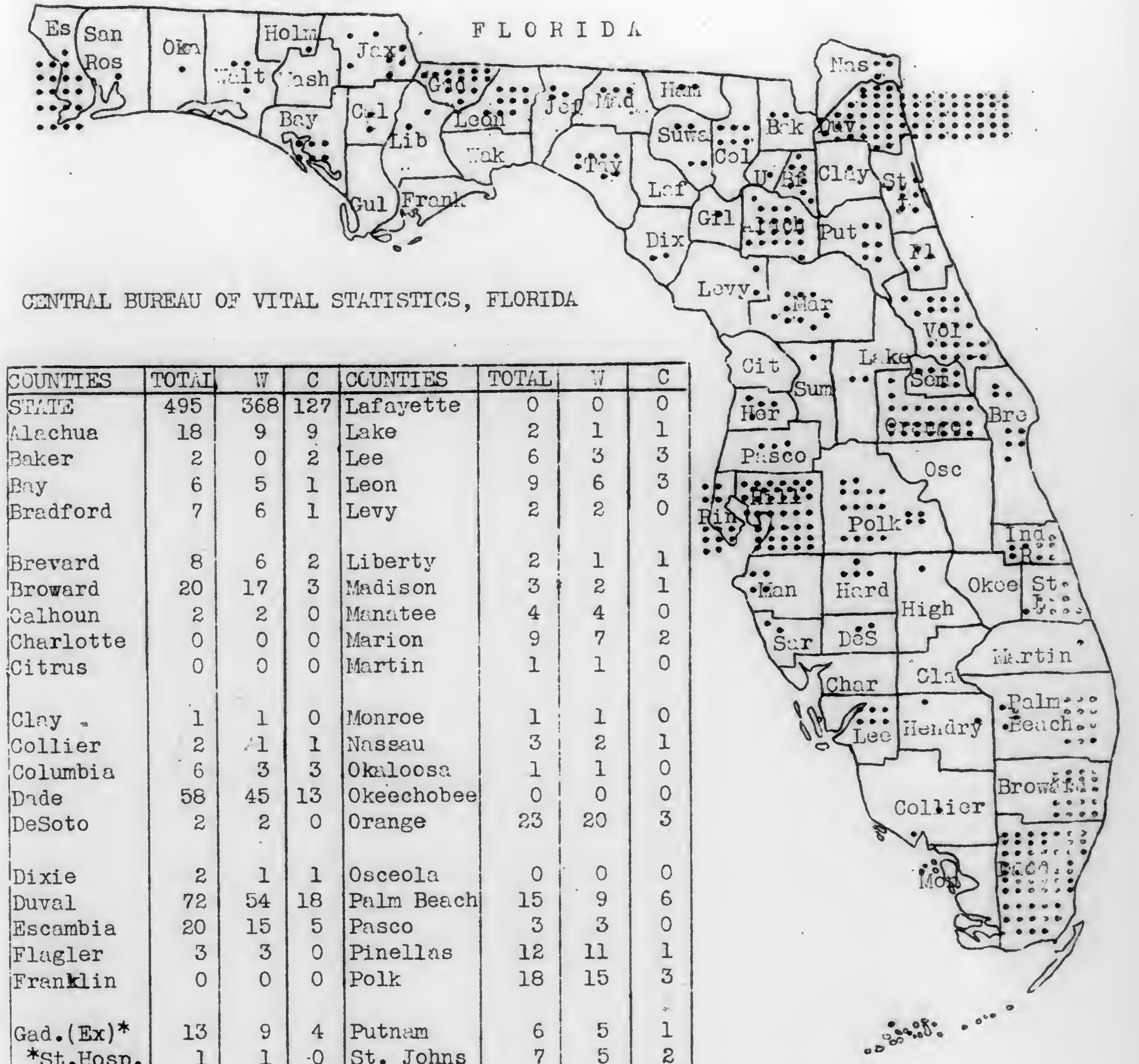
Table No. 21. DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 495 | 368 | 127 | Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alachua | 18 | 9 | 9 | Lake | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baker | 2 | 0 | 2 | Lee | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Bay | 6 | 5 | 1 | Leon | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Bradford | 7 | 6 | 1 | Levy | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Brevard | 8 | 6 | 2 | Liberty | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Broward | 20 | 17 | 3 | Madison | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 2 | 2 | 0 | Manatee | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | Marion | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 0 | Martin | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Clay | 1 | 1 | 0 | Monroe | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Collier | 2 | 1 | 1 | Nassau | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Columbia | 6 | 3 | 3 | Okaloosa | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dade | 58 | 45 | 13 | Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 2 | 0 | Orange | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| Dixie | 2 | 1 | 1 | Osceola | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 72 | 54 | 18 | Palm Beach | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Escambia | 20 | 15 | 5 | Pasco | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Flagler | 3 | 3 | 0 | Pinellas | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 13 | 9 | 4 | Putnam | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| *St.Hosp. | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Johns | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Lucie | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sarasota | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 1 | Seminole | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Hardee | 4 | 4 | 0 | Sumter | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hendry | 2 | 1 | 1 | Suwannee | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Hernando | 4 | 4 | 0 | Taylor | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Highlands | 1 | 1 | 0 | Union | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hillsboro | 38 | 29 | 9 | Volusia | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| Holmes | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 8 | 6 | 2 | Walton | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Jackson | 7 | 3 | 4 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 48 | 34 | 14 |
| February | 45 | 41 | 4 |
| March | 54 | 47 | 7 |
| April | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| May | 30 | 19 | 11 |
| June | 26 | 17 | 9 |
| July | 31 | 20 | 11 |
| August | 29 | 22 | 7 |
| September | 37 | 27 | 10 |
| October | 51 | 36 | 15 |
| November | 49 | 37 | 12 |
| December | 70 | 46 | 24 |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH

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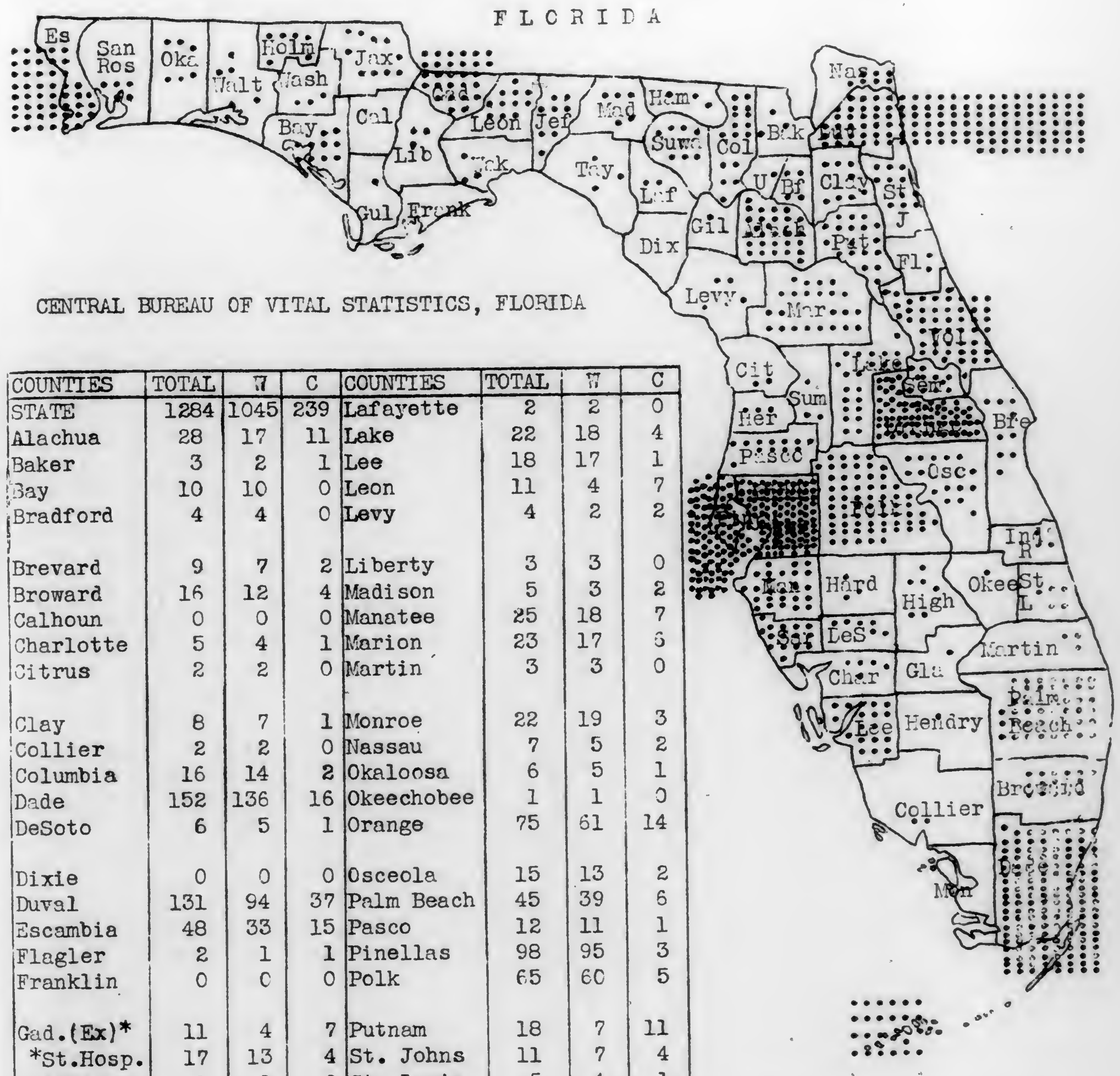
Table No. 22. DEATHS FROM CANCER (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY MONTHS AND BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1933.



CENTRAL BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, FLORIDA

| COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C | COUNTIES | TOTAL | W | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE | 1284 | 1045 | 239 | Lafayette | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Alachua | 28 | 17 | 11 | Lake | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Baker | 3 | 2 | 1 | Lee | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Bay | 10 | 10 | 0 | Leon | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| Bradford | 4 | 4 | 0 | Levy | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Brevard | 9 | 7 | 2 | Liberty | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Broward | 16 | 12 | 4 | Madison | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manatee | 25 | 18 | 7 |
| Charlotte | 5 | 4 | 1 | Marion | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| Citrus | 2 | 2 | 0 | Martin | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Clay | 8 | 7 | 1 | Monroe | 22 | 19 | 3 |
| Collier | 2 | 2 | 0 | Nassau | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Columbia | 16 | 14 | 2 | Okaloosa | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Dade | 152 | 136 | 16 | Okeechobee | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 6 | 5 | 1 | Orange | 75 | 61 | 14 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | Osceola | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Duval | 131 | 94 | 37 | Palm Beach | 45 | 39 | 6 |
| Escambia | 48 | 33 | 15 | Pasco | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| Flagler | 2 | 1 | 1 | Pinellas | 98 | 95 | 3 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | Polk | 65 | 60 | 5 |
| Gad.(Ex)* | 11 | 4 | 7 | Putnam | 18 | 7 | 11 |
| *St.Hosp. | 17 | 13 | 4 | St. Johns | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 1 | 0 | St. Lucie | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Glades | 1 | 1 | 0 | Santa Rosa | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Gulf | 1 | 1 | 0 | Sarasota | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| Hamilton | 3 | 3 | 0 | Seminole | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Hardee | 3 | 2 | 1 | Sumter | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Hendry | 1 | 1 | 0 | Suwannee | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Hernando | 3 | 3 | 0 | Taylor | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Highlands | 6 | 5 | 1 | Union | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 166 | 141 | 25 | Volusia | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| Holmes | 6 | 5 | 1 | Wakulla | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Indian R. | 4 | 4 | 0 | Walton | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Jackson | 10 | 7 | 3 | Washington | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 8 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |

| MONTHS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 106 | 82 | 24 |
| February | 121 | 100 | 21 |
| March | 111 | 101 | 10 |
| April | 99 | 87 | 12 |
| May | 110 | 91 | 19 |
| June | 104 | 83 | 21 |
| July | 113 | 93 | 20 |
| August | 105 | 86 | 19 |
| September | 116 | 89 | 27 |
| October | 98 | 73 | 25 |
| November | 109 | 89 | 20 |
| December | 92 | 71 | 21 |

LEGEND: . ONE DEATH

Table No. 23. DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5-9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10-14 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 20-24 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 30-34 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 35-39 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 45-49 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 50-54 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 55-59 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 63 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 31 | 17 | 14 |

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Table No. 24. DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5-9 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 30-34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40-44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-49 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 56 | 45 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 6 |

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Table No. 25. DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 10-14 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 15-19 | 63 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 56 | 17 | 39 |
| 20-24 | 133 | 29 | 10 | 19 | 104 | 52 | 52 |
| 25-29 | 158 | 41 | 17 | 24 | 117 | 52 | 65 |
| 30-34 | 129 | 43 | 19 | 24 | 86 | 49 | 37 |
| 35-39 | 113 | 43 | 22 | 21 | 70 | 40 | 30 |
| 40-44 | 92 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 56 | 33 | 23 |
| 45-49 | 89 | 45 | 31 | 14 | 44 | 24 | 20 |
| 50-54 | 67 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 40 | 25 | 15 |
| 55-59 | 36 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| 60-64 | 35 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| 65-69 | 30 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 70-74 | 36 | 29 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 75-79 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 80-84 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1039 | 398 | 225 | 173 | 641 | 327 | 314 |

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Table No. 26. DEATHS FROM MALARIA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5-9 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 10-14 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 15-19 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| 20-24 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 25-29 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 30-34 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 35-39 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 40-44 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 45-49 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 50-54 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| 55-59 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 60-64 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 65-69 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 70-74 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 75-79 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 80-84 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 85-89 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 90-94 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 373 | 207 | 113 | 94 | 166 | 71 | 95 |

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Table No. 27. DEATHS FROM PELLAGRA, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 20-24 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 25-29 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| 30-34 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 35-39 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 40-44 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| 45-49 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 50-54 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 55-59 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 60-64 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 65-69 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 70-74 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 75-79 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 80-84 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 193 | 69 | 27 | 42 | 124 | 42 | 82 |

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Table No. 28. DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 15-19 | 51 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| 20-24 | 61 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| 25-29 | 64 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 30-34 | 43 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 35-39 | 51 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| 40-44 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 45-49 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 50-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60-64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84-89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 285 | 154 | 0 | 154 | 131 | 0 | 131 |

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Table No. 29. DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 10-14 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 32 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 56 | 46 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 25-29 | 50 | 34 | 28 | 6 | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| 30-34 | 50 | 33 | 30 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 35-39 | 43 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 40-44 | 41 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 45-49 | 26 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 50-54 | 46 | 32 | 26 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| 55-59 | 28 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 60-64 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 65-69 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 70-74 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 75-79 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80-84 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85-89 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unk. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 495 | 368 | 280 | 88 | 127 | 102 | 25 |

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Table No. 30. DEATHS FROM CANCER (ALL FORMS), BY COLOR, BY AGE AND BY SEX, FLORIDA, 1933.

| AGES | TOTAL | WHITE | MALE | FEMALE | COL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 25-29 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 30-34 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 12 |
| 35-39 | 50 | 30 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 16 |
| 40-44 | 83 | 54 | 15 | 39 | 29 | 8 | 21 |
| 45-49 | 124 | 84 | 28 | 56 | 40 | 11 | 29 |
| 50-54 | 136 | 98 | 41 | 57 | 38 | 17 | 21 |
| 55-59 | 144 | 114 | 59 | 55 | 30 | 11 | 19 |
| 60-64 | 143 | 122 | 58 | 64 | 21 | 9 | 12 |
| 65-69 | 138 | 123 | 68 | 55 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| 70-74 | 177 | 169 | 96 | 73 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 75-79 | 124 | 119 | 68 | 51 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 80-84 | 65 | 61 | 30 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 85-89 | 26 | 25 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 90-94 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 95-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 + | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Unk. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1284 | 1045 | 504 | 541 | 239 | 80 | 159 |

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Table No. 31. DEATHS RECORDED AND RESIDENT BY COLOR AND BY DISEASES, FLORIDA, 1933

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-200<br>201-214* | ALL CAUSES | 18,764 | 11,561 | 7,203 |
| | I - INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES | | | |
| 1 | Typhoid fever | | | |
| | Recorded | 63 | 32 | 31 |
| | Resident | 61 | 30 | 31 |
| 2 | Paratyphoid fever | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Typhus fever | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | Relapsing fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Undulant fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Measles | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Scarlet fever | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| | Resident | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 9 | Whooping-cough | | | |
| | Recorded | 44 | 24 | 20 |
| | Resident | 44 | 24 | 20 |
| 10 | Diphtheria | | | |
| | Recorded | 56 | 45 | 11 |
| | Resident | 55 | 44 | 11 |
| 11 | Influenza (a) Respiratory complications specified | | | |
| | Recorded | 372 | 208 | 164 |
| | Resident | 355 | 191 | 164 |
| | (b) Without respiratory complications specified | | | |
| | Recorded | 236 | 126 | 110 |
| | Resident | 220 | 110 | 110 |
| 12 | Cholera | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Dysentery (a) Amebic | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| | Resident | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | (b) Bacillary | | | |
| | Recorded | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| | Resident | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| | (c) Unspecified or due to other causes | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | Resident | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 | Plague | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Erysipelas | | | |
| | Recorded | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| | Resident | 16 | 14 | 2 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| | Resident | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 17 | Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| | Resident | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 18 | Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | Resident | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 19 | Glanders | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Anthrax (bacillus anthracis) malignant pustule | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Rabies | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | Tetanus | | | |
| | Recorded | 64 | 21 | 43 |
| | Resident | 62 | 20 | 42 |
| 23 | Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | | | |
| | Recorded | 959 | 360 | 599 |
| | Resident | 969 | 362 | 607 |
| 24 | Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | Resident | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 25 | Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum | | | |
| | Recorded | 23 | 13 | 10 |
| | Resident | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| 26 | Tuberculosis of the vertebral column | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | Resident | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 27 | Tuberculosis of the bones and joints (vertebral column excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 28 | Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system (bronchial, mesenteric, and retroperitoneal glands excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | Resident | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 30 | Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 31 | Tuberculosis of other organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Disseminated tuberculosis | | | |
| | Recorded | 26 | 10 | 16 |
| | Resident | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| 33 | Leprosy | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 34 | Syphilis | | | |
| | Recorded | 450 | 90 | 360 |
| | Resident | 450 | 91 | 359 |
| 35 | Gonococcus infection and other venereal diseases | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | Resident | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 36 | Purulent infection, septicemia (nonpuerperal) | | | |
| | Recorded | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| | Resident | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| 37 | Yellow fever | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Malaria | | | |
| | Recorded | 373 | 207 | 166 |
| | Resident | 364 | 200 | 164 |
| 39 | Other diseases due to protozoal parasites | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 40 | Ankylostomiasis | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | Resident | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 41 | Hydatid cysts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Other diseases caused by helminths | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | Resident | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 43 | Mycoses | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 44 | Other infectious and parasitic diseases (a) Chicken-pox | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (b) German measles | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Resident | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | (d) Dengue | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | II - CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS | | | |
| 45 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity and pharynx | | | |
| | Recorded | 59 | 47 | 12 |
| | Resident | 57 | 46 | 11 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the digestive tract and peritoneum | | | |
| | Recorded | 531 | 441 | 90 |
| | Resident | 512 | 421 | 91 |
| 47 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the respiratory system | | | |
| | Recorded | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| | Resident | 43 | 39 | 4 |
| 48 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the uterus | | | |
| | Recorded | 230 | 160 | 70 |
| | Resident | 227 | 157 | 70 |
| 49 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of other female genital organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| | Resident | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 50 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast | | | |
| | Recorded | 102 | 79 | 23 |
| | Resident | 102 | 79 | 23 |
| 51 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the male genitourinary organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 120 | 107 | 13 |
| | Resident | 115 | 102 | 13 |
| 52 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin | | | |
| | Recorded | 59 | 54 | 5 |
| | Resident | 60 | 55 | 5 |
| 53 | Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 110 | 94 | 16 |
| | Resident | 112 | 96 | 16 |
| 54 | Nonmalignant tumors | | | |
| | Recorded | 48 | 22 | 26 |
| | Resident | 50 | 25 | 25 |
| 55 | Tumors of which the nature is not specified | | | |
| | Recorded | 19 | 13 | 6 |
| | Resident | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| | III - RHEUMATIC DISEASES, NUTRITIONAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES | | | |
| 56 | Acute rheumatic fever | | | |
| | Recorded | 30 | 17 | 13 |
| | Resident | 29 | 17 | 12 |
| 57 | Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| | Resident | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 58 | Gout | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Diabetes mellitus | | | |
| | Recorded | 246 | 198 | 48 |
| | Resident | 230 | 181 | 49 |
| 60 | Scurvy | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 61 | Beriberi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Pellagra | | | |
| | Recorded | 193 | 69 | 124 |
| | Resident | 192 | 69 | 123 |
| 63 | Rickets | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| | Resident | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 64 | Osteomalacia | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 65 | Diseases of the pituitary body | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 66 | Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands | | | |
| | (a) Simple goiter | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | (b) Exophthalmic goiter | | | |
| | Recorded | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| | Resident | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| | (c) Myxedema and cretinism | | | |
| | Recorded | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| | Resident | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| | (d) Tetany | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Resident | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | (e) Other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 67 | Diseases of the thymus gland | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | Resident | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 68 | Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease, not specified as tuberculosis) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 69 | Other general diseases | | | |
| | Recorded | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| | Resident | 20 | 15 | 5 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IV - DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-MAKING ORGANS | | | |
| 70 | Hemorrhagic conditions (a) Primary purpuras | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | Resident | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | (b) Hemophilia | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | Resident | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 71 | Anemias (a) Pernicious anemia | | | |
| | Recorded | 31 | 27 | 4 |
| | Resident | 29 | 25 | 4 |
| | (b) Other anemias | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | Resident | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 72 | Leukemias and pseudoleukemias (a) True leukemias | | | |
| | Recorded | 33 | 31 | 2 |
| | Resident | 31 | 29 | 2 |
| | (b) Pseudoleukemias (Hodgkin's disease) | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| | Resident | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| 73 | Diseases of the spleen | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 74 | Other diseases of the blood and blood-making organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | V - CHRONIC POISONINGS AND INTOXICATIONS | | | |
| 75 | Alcoholism (acute or chronic) | | | |
| | Recorded | 50 | 31 | 19 |
| | Resident | 50 | 31 | 19 |
| 76 | Chronic poisoning by other organic substances | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 77 | Chronic poisoning by mineral substances | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Resident | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | VI - DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE | | | |
| 78 | Encephalitis (nonepidemic) | | | |
| | Recorded | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| | Resident | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 79 | Meningitis (a) Simple meningitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| | Resident | 26 | 15 | 11 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (b) Nonepidemic cerebrospinal meningitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | Resident | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 80 | Progressive locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis) | | | |
| | Recorded | 21 | 17 | 4 |
| | Resident | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| 81 | Other diseases of the spinal cord | | | |
| | Recorded | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| | Resident | 40 | 28 | 12 |
| 82 | Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis | | | |
| | (a) Cerebral hemorrhage | | | |
| | Recorded | 1,366 | 830 | 536 |
| | Resident | 1,294 | 764 | 530 |
| | (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis | | | |
| | Recorded | 47 | 42 | 5 |
| | Resident | 48 | 43 | 5 |
| | (c) Softening of the brain | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | Resident | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | (d) Hemiplegia and other paralysis, cause unspecified | | | |
| | Recorded | 213 | 103 | 110 |
| | Resident | 212 | 103 | 109 |
| 83 | General paralysis of the insane | | | |
| | Recorded | 43 | 27 | 16 |
| | Resident | 46 | 30 | 16 |
| 84 | Dementia praecox and other psychoses | | | |
| | Recorded | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| | Resident | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 85 | Epilepsy | | | |
| | Recorded | 37 | 23 | 14 |
| | Resident | 35 | 21 | 14 |
| 86 | Convulsions (under 5 years of age) | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | Resident | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 87 | Other diseases of the nervous system (a) Neuralgia and neuritis | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | Resident | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | (b) Other diseases of the nervous system | | | |
| | Recorded | 46 | 37 | 9 |
| | Resident | 44 | 35 | 9 |
| 88 | Diseases of the organs of vision | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | Resident | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 89 | Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the ear | | | |
| | Recorded | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| | Resident | 16 | 14 | 2 |

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Table No, 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (b) Diseases of the mastoid process | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | Resident | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | VII - DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM | | | |
| 90 | Pericarditis | | | |
| | Recorded | 55 | 20 | 35 |
| | Resident | 55 | 20 | 35 |
| 91 | Acute endocarditis | | | |
| | Recorded | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| | Resident | 37 | 18 | 19 |
| 92 | Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases | | | |
| | Recorded | 660 | 420 | 240 |
| | Resident | 626 | 387 | 239 |
| 93 | Diseases of the myocardium (a) Acute myocarditis (b) Myocarditis, unspecified (under 45 years of age) | | | |
| | Recorded | 120 | 52 | 68 |
| | Resident | 116 | 49 | 67 |
| | (c) Chronic myocarditis and myocardial degeneration | | | |
| | Recorded | 621 | 515 | 106 |
| | Resident | 578 | 473 | 105 |
| | (d) Unspecified | | | |
| | Recorded | 350 | 263 | 87 |
| | Resident | 323 | 237 | 86 |
| 94 | Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris | | | |
| | (a) Angina pectoris | | | |
| | Recorded | 306 | 260 | 46 |
| | Resident | 277 | 231 | 46 |
| | (b) Diseases of the coronary arteries | | | |
| | Recorded | 255 | 221 | 34 |
| | Resident | 227 | 193 | 34 |
| 95 | Other diseases of the heart | | | |
| | Recorded | 647 | 416 | 231 |
| | Resident | 612 | 380 | 232 |
| 96 | Aneurysm (except of the heart) | | | |
| | Recorded | 44 | 30 | 14 |
| | Resident | 42 | 28 | 14 |
| 97 | Arteriosclerosis (diseases of the coronary arteries excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 154 | 120 | 34 |
| | Resident | 145 | 111 | 34 |
| 98 | Gangrene | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| | Resident | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 99 | Other diseases of the arteries | | | |
| | Recorded | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| | Resident | 21 | 17 | 4 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | Resident | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 101 | Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.) | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 102 | Idiopathic anomalies of the blood-pressure | | | |
| | Recorded | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| | Resident | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| 103 | Other diseases of the circulatory system | | | |
| | Recorded | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| | Resident | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| | VIII - DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | | | |
| 104 | Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexae (a) Diseases of the nasal fossae | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| | Resident | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | Resident | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 105 | Diseases of the larynx | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 106 | Bronchitis (a) Acute | | | |
| | Recorded | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | Resident | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | (b) Chronic | | | |
| | Recorded | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| | Resident | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| | (c) Unspecified (under 5 years of age) | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Resident | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | (d) Unspecified (5 years and over) | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Resident | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 107 | Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis) | | | |
| | (a) Bronchopneumonia | | | |
| | Recorded | 343 | 190 | 153 |
| | Resident | 323 | 171 | 152 |
| | (b) Capillary bronchitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | Resident | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 108 | Lobar pneumonia | | | |
| | Recorded | 398 | 211 | 187 |
| | Resident | 398 | 209 | 189 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Pneumonia, unspecified | | | |
| | Recorded | 168 | 75 | 93 |
| | Resident | 165 | 73 | 92 |
| 110 | Pleurisy | | | |
| | Recorded | 30 | 17 | 13 |
| | Resident | 27 | 14 | 13 |
| 111 | Congestion, edema, embolism, hemorrhagic infarct, and thrombosis of the lungs | | | |
| | Recorded | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| | Resident | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 112 | Asthma | | | |
| | Recorded | 56 | 25 | 31 |
| | Resident | 51 | 20 | 31 |
| 113 | Pulmonary emphysema | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 114 | Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) (a) Chronic interstitial pneumonia, including occupational diseases of the respiratory system | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (b) Others, including gangrene of the lung | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| | Resident | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| | IX - DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | | | |
| 115 | Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa and of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations) | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils | | | |
| | Recorded | 60 | 44 | 16 |
| | Resident | 59 | 43 | 16 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| | Resident | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| 116 | Diseases of the esophagus | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 117 | Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum (a) Ulcer of the stomach | | | |
| | Recorded | 80 | 48 | 32 |
| | Resident | 80 | 48 | 32 |
| | (b) Ulcer of the duodenum | | | |
| | Recorded | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| | Resident | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 118 | Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 190 | 60 | 130 |
| | Resident | 186 | 56 | 130 |
| 119 | Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) | | | |
| | Recorded | 127 | 71 | 56 |
| | Resident | 124 | 68 | 56 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over) | | | |
| | Recorded | 103 | 68 | 35 |
| | Resident | 104 | 69 | 35 |
| 121 | Appendicitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 213 | 150 | 63 |
| | Resident | 210 | 149 | 61 |
| 122 | Hernia, intestinal obstruction (a) Hernia | | | |
| | Recorded | 41 | 22 | 19 |
| | Resident | 44 | 23 | 21 |
| | (b) Intestinal obstruction | | | |
| | Recorded | 129 | 83 | 46 |
| | Resident | 126 | 80 | 46 |
| 123 | Other diseases of the intestines | | | |
| | Recorded | 31 | 19 | 12 |
| | Resident | 29 | 18 | 11 |
| 124 | Cirrhosis of the liver (a) Specified as alcoholic | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | (b) Not specified as alcoholic | | | |
| | Recorded | 140 | 102 | 38 |
| | Resident | 130 | 93 | 37 |
| 125 | Other diseases of the liver (including yellow atrophy of liver) (a) Yellow atrophy of liver | | | |
| | Recorded | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | Resident | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| | Resident | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| 126 | Biliary calculi | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| | Resident | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| 127 | Other diseases of the gall-bladder and biliary passages | | | |
| | Recorded | 49 | 43 | 6 |
| | Resident | 42 | 37 | 5 |
| 128 | Diseases of the pancreas | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | Resident | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 129 | Peritonitis, cause not specified | | | |
| | Recorded | 24 | 7 | 17 |
| | Resident | 24 | 8 | 16 |
| | X - DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM | | | |
| 130 | Acute nephritis (including unspecified under 10 years of age | | | |
| | Recorded | 158 | 71 | 87 |
| | Resident | 153 | 67 | 86 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 131 | Chronic nephritis | | | |
| | Recorded | 1,427 | 1,004 | 423 |
| | Resident | 1,365 | 947 | 418 |
| 132 | Nephritis, unspecified (10 years and over) | | | |
| | Recorded | 239 | 125 | 114 |
| | Resident | 228 | 114 | 114 |
| 133 | Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (puerperal diseases excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 86 | 56 | 30 |
| | Resident | 87 | 57 | 30 |
| 134 | Calculi of the urinary passages | | | |
| | Recorded | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| | Resident | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 135 | Diseases of the bladder (tumors excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 28 | 12 | 16 |
| | Resident | 28 | 12 | 16 |
| 136 | Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. | | | |
| | (a) Stricture of the urethra | | | |
| | Recorded | 18 | 2 | 16 |
| | Resident | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| | Resident | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 137 | Diseases of the prostate | | | |
| | Recorded | 78 | 55 | 23 |
| | Resident | 75 | 51 | 24 |
| 138 | Diseases of the male genital organs, not specified as venereal | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | Resident | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 139 | Diseases of the female genital organs, not specified as venereal (a) Cysts of the ovary | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | (b) Other diseases of the ovaries and diseases of the tubes and parametrium | | | |
| | Recorded | 49 | 20 | 29 |
| | Resident | 51 | 22 | 29 |
| | (c) Diseases of the uterus | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| | Resident | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| | (d) Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (e) Other diseases of the female genital organs | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Resident | 3 | 1 | 2 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XI - DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE | | | |
| 140 | Abortion with septic conditions | | | |
| | Recorded | 33 | 24 | 9 |
| | Resident | 33 | 24 | 9 |
| 141 | Abortion without mention of septic conditions (to include hemorrhages) | | | |
| | Recorded | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| | Resident | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| 142 | Ectopic gestation (a) With septic conditions specified | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | (b) Without mention of septic conditions | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Resident | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 143 | Other accidents of pregnancy (not to include hemorrhages) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | Puerperal hemorrhage (a) Placenta praevia | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | Resident | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | (b) Other puerperal hemorrhages | | | |
| | Recorded | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| | Resident | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| 145 | Puerperal septicemia (not specified as due to abortion) (a) Puerperal septicemia and pyemia | | | |
| | Recorded | 76 | 33 | 43 |
| | Resident | 73 | 32 | 41 |
| | (b) Puerperal tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia | | | |
| | Recorded | 76 | 37 | 39 |
| | Resident | 78 | 40 | 38 |
| 147 | Other toxemias of pregnancy | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | Resident | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 148 | Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death (not specified as septic) | | | |
| | Recorded | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| | Resident | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| 149 | Other accidents of childbirth (a) Cesarean operation | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 36 | 23 | 13 |
| | Resident | 37 | 24 | 13 |
| 150 | Other and unspecified conditions of the puerperal state | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Resident | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XII - DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE | | | |
| 151 | Furuncle, carbuncle | | | |
| | Recorded | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| | Resident | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 152 | Phlegmon, acute abscess | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| | Resident | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 153 | Other diseases of the skin and annexa, and of the cellular tissue | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | Resident | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | XIII - DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION | | | |
| 154 | Osteomyelitis | | | |
| | Recorded | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| | Resident | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 155 | Other diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | Resident | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 156 | Diseases of the joints and other organs of locomotion | | | |
| | (a) Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Resident | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | (b) Diseases of other organs of locomotion | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | XIV - CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS | | | |
| 157 | Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included) | | | |
| | (a) Congenital hydrocephalus | | | |
| | Recorded | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| | Resident | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| | (b) Spina bifida and meningocele | | | |
| | Recorded | 19 | 17 | 2 |
| | Resident | 19 | 17 | 2 |
| | (c) Congenital malformations of the heart | | | |
| | Recorded | 66 | 60 | 6 |
| | Resident | 66 | 60 | 6 |
| | (d) Other congenital malformations | | | |
| | Recorded | 31 | 24 | 7 |
| | Resident | 31 | 24 | 7 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XV - DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY | | | |
| 158 | Congenital debility | | | |
| | Recorded | 70 | 29 | 41 |
| | Resident | 70 | 29 | 41 |
| 159 | Premature birth | | | |
| | Recorded | 503 | 297 | 206 |
| | Resident | 502 | 296 | 206 |
| 160 | Injury at birth (a) Cesarean operation | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | Resident | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | (b) Without Cesarean operation | | | |
| | Recorded | 78 | 62 | 16 |
| | Resident | 78 | 62 | 16 |
| 161 | Other diseases peculiar to early infancy | | | |
| | (a) Atelectasis | | | |
| | Recorded | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| | Resident | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| | (b) Icterus of the new-born | | | |
| | Recorded | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| | Resident | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| | (c) Sclerema | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (d) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 33 | 13 | 20 |
| | Resident | 33 | 13 | 20 |
| | XVI - SENILITY | | | |
| 162 | Senility | | | |
| | Recorded | 327 | 180 | 147 |
| | Resident | 324 | 177 | 147 |
| | XVII - VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS | | | |
| 163 | Suicide by solid or liquid poisons or by absorption of corrosive substances | | | |
| | Recorded | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| | Resident | 54 | 48 | 6 |
| 164 | Suicide by poisonous gas | | | |
| | Recorded | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| | Resident | 23 | 23 | 0 |
| 165 | Suicide by hanging or strangulation | | | |
| | Recorded | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| | Resident | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 166 | Suicide by drowning | | | |
| | Recorded | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | Resident | 7 | 3 | 4 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | Suicide by firearms | | | |
| | Recorded | 130 | 119 | 11 |
| | Resident | 122 | 111 | 11 |
| 168 | Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments | | | |
| | Recorded | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| | Resident | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 169 | Suicide by jumping from high places | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Resident | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 170 | Suicide by crushing | | | |
| | Recorded | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 171 | Suicide by other means | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 172 | Infanticide (murder of infants less than 1 year of age | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 173 | Homicide by firearms | | | |
| | Recorded | 254 | 91 | 163 |
| | Resident | 248 | 86 | 162 |
| 174 | Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments | | | |
| | Recorded | 112 | 20 | 92 |
| | Resident | 112 | 21 | 91 |
| 175 | Homicide by other means | | | |
| | Recorded | 45 | 19 | 26 |
| | Resident | 44 | 18 | 26 |
| 176 | Attack by venomous animals | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | Resident | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 177 | Poisoning by food | | | |
| | Recorded | 27 | 22 | 5 |
| | Resident | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 178 | Accidental absorption of poisonous gas | | | |
| | Recorded | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| | Resident | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 179 | Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| | Resident | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 180 | Conflagration | | | |
| | Recorded | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| | Resident | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| 181 | Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 71 | 34 | 37 |
| | Resident | 70 | 32 | 38 |
| 182 | Accidental mechanical suffocation | | | |
| | Recorded | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| | Resident | 13 | 8 | 5 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 183 | Accidental drowning | | | |
| | Recorded | 144 | 78 | 66 |
| | Resident | 130 | 65 | 65 |
| 184 | Accidental traumatism by firearms (wounds of war excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 66 | 40 | 26 |
| | Resident | 64 | 38 | 26 |
| 185 | Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments (wounds of war excepted) | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| | Resident | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| 186 | Accidental traumatism by fall, crushing, landslide | | | |
| | (a) Accidental traumatism by fall | | | |
| | Recorded | 183 | 157 | 26 |
| | Resident | 178 | 152 | 26 |
| | (b) Accidental traumatism by crushing, landslide | | | |
| | Recorded | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| | Resident | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| 187 | Cataclysm (all deaths attributed to a cataclysm regardless of their nature) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 188 | Injuries by animals | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | Resident | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 189 | Hunger and thirst | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 190 | Excessive cold | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 191 | Excessive heat | | | |
| | Recorded | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| | Resident | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 192 | Lightning | | | |
| | Recorded | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| | Resident | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| 193 | Accidents due to electric currents | | | |
| | Recorded | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| | Resident | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| 194 | Other accidents (a) Foreign bodies | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | Resident | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | (b) Others under this title | | | |
| | Recorded | 72 | 46 | 26 |
| | Resident | 69 | 44 | 25 |
| 201* | Accidental traumatism in mines and quarries | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 202* | Accidents from agricultural machinery | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 203* | Elevator accidents | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 204* | Accidents from machinery used for recreation | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Table No. 31. CONTINUED.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | CAUSES OF DEATH | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205* | Other machinery accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | Resident | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 206* | Railroad and automobile collisions | | | |
| | Recorded | 51 | 33 | 18 |
| | Resident | 50 | 32 | 18 |
| 207* | Other railroad accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 43 | 24 | 19 |
| | Resident | 39 | 21 | 18 |
| 208* | Street car and automobile collisions | | | |
| | Recorded | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Resident | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 209* | Other street car accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Resident | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 210* | Automobile accidents (primary) | | | |
| | Recorded | 495 | 368 | 127 |
| | Resident | 454 | 332 | 122 |
| 211* | Motor-cycle accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Resident | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 212* | Other land transportation accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | Resident | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 213* | Water transportation accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| | Resident | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| 214* | Air transportation accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | Resident | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 195 | Violent deaths of which the nature (accident, suicide, homicide) is unknown | | | |
| | Recorded | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| | Resident | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| 196 | Wounds of war | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 197 | Execution of civilians by belligerent armies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198 | Legal executions | | | |
| | Recorded | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Resident | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | XVIII - ILL-DEFINED CAUSES OF DEATH | | | |
| 199 | Sudden death | | | |
| | Recorded | 40 | 20 | 20 |
| | Resident | 41 | 21 | 20 |
| 200 | Cause of death not specified or ill-defined | | | |
| | (a) Ill-defined | | | |
| | Recorded | 126 | 46 | 80 |
| | Resident | 126 | 46 | 80 |
| | (b) Not specified or unknown | | | |
| | Recorded | 298 | 108 | 190 |
| | Resident | 297 | 109 | 188 |

* Numbers not part of Int'n'l List (U.S.B. Census)

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## RECAPITULATION

Table No. 32. COMBINED TOTALS FOR CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, RECORDED AND RESIDENT, FLORIDA, 1933.

| Int'n'l List No. (1929) | COMBINED TOTALS | TOTAL | WHITE | COL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Influenza (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 608 | 334 | 274 |
| | Resident | 575 | 301 | 274 |
| 13 | Dysentery (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 40 | 21 | 19 |
| | Resident | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| 23-32 | Tuberculosis (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 1039 | 398 | 641 |
| | Resident | 1045 | 397 | 648 |
| 45-53 | Cancer (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 1284 | 1045 | 239 |
| | Resident | 1251 | 1012 | 239 |
| 90-95 | Heart disease (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 3053 | 2187 | 866 |
| | Resident | 2851 | 1988 | 863 |
| 106 | Bronchitis (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| | Resident | 36 | 26 | 10 |
| 107-109 | Pneumonia (all forms) | | | |
| | Recorded | 917 | 479 | 438 |
| | Resident | 894 | 456 | 438 |
| 140-150 | Puerperal state | | | |
| | Recorded | 285 | 154 | 131 |
| | Resident | 284 | 156 | 128 |
| 158-161 | Diseases of early infancy | | | |
| | Recorded | 732 | 435 | 297 |
| | Resident | 730 | 434 | 296 |
| 163-171 | Suicides | | | |
| | Recorded | 251 | 228 | 23 |
| | Resident | 238 | 214 | 24 |
| 172-175 | Homicides | | | |
| | Recorded | 411 | 130 | 281 |
| | Resident | 404 | 125 | 279 |
| 176-194 & 201*-214* | Accidents | | | |
| | Recorded | 1372 | 948 | 424 |
| | Resident | 1289 | 872 | 417 |

* Numbers not part of Int'n'l List (U.S.B. Census)

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## CONCLUSION

One new feature of national interest and of particular importance in Florida is included in the foregoing report, i.e., recorded and resident births and deaths for the State and for cities and counties. A description of this will be found in the foregoing pages under the caption "Allocation of Records". Basic information is shown in what we have designated as standard tables. The tabulations in these tables are set up in such a manner as to be comparable with similar publications by other states and cities. No effort has been made to tabulate voluminous detail which is necessary in making special studies of particular diseases as it would require more space than is allotted to our regular annual report. In making special studies, it is necessary to have tabulations by cities, counties and causes of death shown by age, sex, color, conjugal condition, nativity, etc. Tabulations of this character, however, are in the files of the Bureau of Vital Statistics and available for research work when needed for special studies.

Ola Culpepper, Assistant Director; Nettie Leland, Chief Clerk; and Anna Emmons, Registration Inspector, together with the other employees of this Bureau are especially commended for their efficient services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted
Stewart G. Thompson
Stewart G. Thompson
Director

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